

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN

Laurel Meets Takeshita, Discusses Loans	C 1
Nakasone Asked To Stop S. Korean's Deportation	C 1
ROK Students Wary of Japanese Diplomacy	C 2
Former Prime Minister Miki Suffers Mild Stroke	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Work on WPK History Praised [NODONG SINMUN 2 Jun]	D 1
DPRK Trying To Gain Foothold in Macao, Hong Kong [Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI 1 Jun]	D 9
PRC-USSR Tug-of-War Over DPRK Developing [KYODO]	D 13
PRC's Xi Zhongxun Cited on Korean Reunification	D 13
Olympics Delegation Arrives in Geneva for Talks	D 14
USSR Olympic Committee Supports Cohosting Plan	D 14
VNS Lauds Masses Struggle at NKDP Chonju Rally	D 14
Seoul Radio Cited on Military Drill 'Shield-86'	D 16
Pyongyang Youth Evening Marks Pochonbo Battle	D 16
WPK Greet 19th Congress of Mongolian Party	D 17
Congratulatory Message	D 17
Kim Il-song Greet Batmonh	D 17
Mongolian Agricultural Trade Group Visits	D 18
Arrives in Pyongyang 29 May	D 18
Meets With Ho Chong-suk	D 18
Government Trade Delegation Departs for Poland	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Yi Ki-paek Receives Livsey's Memorial Day Message	E 1
Urban Defensive Training Drill Held Around Seoul [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 1
JSP To Try To Visit Seoul After 6 July Elections	E 1
DJP Surveys Favor Parliamentary Cabinet System [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 2
DJP To Urge Release of 'Political Prisoners' [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 2
Further on 4 June Chon-Yi Man-sop Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 3
Cardinal Kim Warns Against Partisan Self-Interest [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 4
Former NKDP Lawmakers To Found New Party [THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]	E 4
Professors' Recent Statement 'Irresponsible' [THE KOREA HERALD 4 Jun]	E 5
Professor Signing Statement Denied Overseas Study [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]	E 6

SNU Activities Denied Graduate Military Privilege
[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Jun]

E 6

CAMBODIA

SPK Raps U.S. Allegations on Chemical Warfare
CGDK Defense Coordinating Committee Communique [VODK]
Son Sann Statement [VOK]
CGDK Ministry Spokesman on SRV Attack on Camp [VONADK]
Sihanouk: Pledge of Support From Kim Il-song
[Paris LE MONDE 24 May]

H 1
H 2
H 2
H 5
H 6

THAILAND

SRV's Hoang Bich Son Arrives in Bangkok
Army Reshuffle Denied; Laos Warned on Intrusions
[THE NATION 5 Jun]
Prem Writes Reagan on Rice Price Issue
[THE NATION 5 Jun]
Athit Cited on Moving Cambodian Refugee Camp
[THE NATION 2 Jun]
THAI RAT Praises New Army Chief's Initiatives [3 Jun]
'Army General' Steps in To Heal UDP Rift
[THE NATION 5 Jun]
Chawalit Urges Continued Pressure on Communists
[BANGKOK WORLD 5 Jun]
Correction to Chawalit's Promotion Ceremony

J 1
J 1
J 1
J 2
J 2
J 3
J 4
J 4

VIETNAM

Japanese Businessmen Arrive in Hanoi for Talks [KYODO]
Army Paper Comments on U.S. Chemical Weapons
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]
Refugee Departures Down; Applicants Backlogged [AFP]
AFP Report on 'Relaxation' in Ho Chi Minh City
Nguyen Van Hieu Greeted French Friendship Society

K 1
K 1
K 2
K 3
K 4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawk on 'Misunderstanding' in Jakarta Ties
Indonesia Said To Pose Military Threat [AFP]

M 1
M 1

PHILIPPINES

New Government Assessed After First 100 Days
Aquino Cites Gains [AFP]
Major Accomplishments Noted
KBL Takes Negative View
Manila Poll Shows Approval [AFP] P 2
Executive Order No 11 on Broadcasting Board
[MANILA BULLETIN 1 Jun]
Executive Order No 12 on Supreme Court P 5
[MANILA BULLETIN 2 Jun]
Amendment to Good Government Commission Order
[MANILA BULLETIN 3 Jun]

P 1
P 1
P 1
P 2
P 2
P 3
P 5

Aquino Names Leung Deputy Finance Minister [BUSINESS DAY 3 Jun]	P 6
Government Gets Reduced Loan Package From Japan [BUSINESS DAY 4 Jun]	P 6
More Antiriot Battalions Formed by Ramos [KYODO]	P 7
Ramos Views Security Situation for First 100 Days	P 8
Insurgency 'Under Control'	P 8
Urges Local Cooperation	P 9
Ilocos Sur Governor Refuses To Yield Power [BUSINESS DAY 3 Jun]	P 9
Negros NDF Warns Against U.S.-Marcos Vestiges [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 27 May]	P 10
Former Journalist Named as NPA Cease-Fire Envoy [AFP]	P 11
15 Casualties in NPA Raid in Davao del Norte [MANILA BULLETIN 31 May]	P 11
17 NPA Members Killed in South Cotabato [THE NEWS HERALD 1 Jun]	P 12
MNLF Commanders Impatient With Negotiation Delay [THE NEWS HERALD 31 May]	P 12
Producer Sees Bright Prospects for Sugar Sales [BUSINESS DAY 28 May]	P 13
Government Plans 110 Billion Peso 'Growth' Budget [BUSINESS DAY 4 Jun]	P 14

LAUREL MEETS TAKESHITA, DISCUSSES LOANS

OW041139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday that the Philippines wants Japan to further proceed with economic cooperation projects in a way which will assist the country's political and social stability. Laurel made the remark during a 30-minute meeting with Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita at his office, officials said. Laurel said the Philippines, which has external debts of 26 billion dollars, wants Japan to speed up the signing of loan agreements on remaining projects under the 13th yen credit plan and to begin studying a 14th loan plan.

The 49.5 billion yen 13th credit line consists of 33.03 billion yen for financing of 11 projects and 16.47 billion yen for commodity loans. Of the project financing, loan contracts were concluded last month for seven projects totaling 16.6 billion yen.

Takeshita said Japan will further study the signing of loan contracts on the four remaining projects by maintaining close consultations with the Philippines. He said he understands that the Philippines is faced with difficult fiscal deficit problems and that Japan will extend as much assistance as possible.

NAKASONE ASKED TO STOP S. KOREAN'S DEPORTATION

OW041119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- A South Korean student group in Japan sent an appeal to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and two cabinet ministers Wednesday urging them to intervene to stop the deportation of a member student who has refused to be fingerprinted for his alien registration certificate. Kim Myong-sik, 42, who is taking a doctoral course in sociology at the International Christian University in Tokyo, has been ordered to leave Japan by June 19. He came to Japan three years ago with his Japanese wife, 32, and four-year-old daughter, and refused to be fingerprinted for the renewal of his certificate last September.

The Union of South Korean students in Japan, which has some 8,000 members, sent letters to Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki asking them to have the order revoked. They said Kim refused to be fingerprinted due to his strong beliefs on the subject, and the government's compulsory departure order will break up his family and ruin his studies. They asked for the decision to be reconsidered from a humanitarian point of view rather than on a legal basis.

The requirement under the alien registration law for non-Japanese residents over the age of 16 to provide the print of an index finger when applying for or renewing a certificate has aroused an international controversy, especially since last year, with Korean residents the most vociferous protesters.

One of the group members, a student at Tokyo University, said Kim is a well known researcher of traditional Korean poetry. He was arrested twice in South Korea for actions against the government, and is still recovering from injuries caused by torture while in detention, he said. Kim could be subject to restrictions by the authorities if he returns to South Korea, the group member said. It would also fuel anti-Japanese feelings among students in South Korea, he added.

ROK STUDENTS WARY OF JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

OW041214 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 4 KYODO -- Most South Korean University students have negative views of Japan, according to a poll conducted by a college campus paper here. The poll was conducted among 200 students at Yonsei University, a prestigious private college in Seoul.

Some 76.5 percent of the students said the restoration of Tokyo-Seoul diplomatic relations in 1965 has made South Korea economically dependent on Japan while only 19.5 percent said it has helped South Korea's economic development. On Japan's recent defense buildup, 69 percent of the students said it is posing a threat to South Korea and only 6 percent said it benefits South Korea's security, the poll said.

On Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, 58.5 percent said they can forgive but never forget it while 25 percent said they will never forgive it. The poll also showed 58.5 percent believe Japan and South Korea will never achieve permanent friendship and 14.5 percent said the two countries are now friendly but may be hostile in the future.

On marriages between South Koreans and Japanese, however 54.9 percent of the students said they approve of such marriages when the couple love each other, irrespective of their nationalities.

The poll also said 51 percent of the students wanted all traces of Japanese culture removed from South Korea while 37.5 percent said not all Japanese culture is bad.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER MIKI SUFFERS MILD STROKE

OW041139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, 4 June KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, a lawmaker since 1937, was hospitalized Wednesday after being struck by a stroke, but his doctor said he will recover "significantly" in two to three weeks. The doctor said surgery will not be required.

Political aides said Miki, 79, will run in the July 6 general elections from the Tokushima prefectural constituency as planned.

Miki said he was not feeling well while taking breakfast at his home in Tokyo's Shibuya Ward, according to his family. He also complained about a stomach ache. Miki was rushed in an ambulance to the medical center of the National Hospital nearby and placed in an intensive care unit. The doctor said the stroke has partially paralyzed Miki's right arm and leg and reduced his consciousness.

There was no expansion of a brain hemorrhage suffered during the stroke, according to the doctor. "(Miki) has made a steady recovery and will get better significantly in two to three weeks," the doctor added. He said Miki will be able to resume political activities in the future.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other senior officials of the government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) visited the medical center. Nakasone was LDP secretary general when Miki was LDP president and prime minister 1974-1976.

KIM IL-SONG WORK ON WPK HISTORY PRAISED

SK040853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 1 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 June editorial: "The Great Classical Work Which Has Synthesized the Experiences in Building the Chuche-Oriented Party"]

[Text] The WPK is boasting of being a revolutionary party with profound experience, tested leadership, and invincible combat capabilities. At a time when the might of our party has been ever strengthened and an even brighter vista has opened for the future of our revolution, we have come to have "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK," a lecture authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The work, which has illuminated the way to the victory of the cause of building our party and the cause of the revolutionary cause, is now firmly seizing the hearts of our party members and people and vigorously encouraging them to new victories.

The publication of this classical work by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song this time is a great event for the development of our party and revolution. The work has vigorously affirmed the greatness of our party, and displayed the invincibility of the revolutionary cause of our people advancing under its leadership, and their bright future. Through the publication of the work, the achievements won along the course of the long and arduous struggle which the Korean communists and the Korean people have waged for building a revolutionary party have been proudly summed up, and it has become possible to vigorously push ahead with the chuche revolutionary cause by developing the cause of building our party to a new high stage and by strengthening the combat capabilities of the party and enhancing its leading role.

Our party has a long history and has brilliantly accomplished countless revolutionary tasks along the road of advance. Along this course taken by our party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has published many immortal and historical works which are of great significance for building the party and for the revolutionary struggle. Among them, the work published this time, which has comprehensively elucidated the historic struggle and experience in building our party and provided a programmatic guiding principle for building a revolutionary party, takes a prominent place.

The historic victories and experiences won and gained in achieving the cause of building our party ever since the mid-1920's have been summed up ideologically and theoretically, and a path to consummate the cause of building a revolutionary party has been clearly illuminated. This is precisely the great significance of the work published this time by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the communist movement and for our people's social and political lives. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is a monumental work which has been published by reflecting the demand of the historical period in the development of our party.

Our party is a tested party which has traversed the path of the long and arduous struggle, and is a great party which has won immortal achievements along this course. Today, our party is in the most glorious period in its long history of development. Under the leadership of the party, our revolution has reached a new high stage where the society is being imbued with the chuche idea and our party has established a firm foundation to consummate the chuche cause generation after generation. This is a great achievement won in the history of our party and the revolutionary development, which cannot be exchanged with anything.

Reality demands that the profound experiences and achievements won in building our party be summed up and, based on this, the party be further strengthened and developed as a great party to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause and as a perfect church-oriented party. Presently, for the future of our revolution, for the destiny of our people, and for the prosperity of the era, nothing is more important than this task. All sections and contents of the work show this urgent demand put forth by our revolution. The work is brimming over with the spirit to carry out the cause of building our party, which started at the time of founding the Down-With-Imperialism Union, to defend the revolutionary character of the party through all eternity, and to consummate the church revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an unprecedentedly great work in terms of the richness of its contents and sections, its profoundness, and its truth.

The content and richness of the experience in the building of the party of the working class are linked with the greatness of the leader who founds and leads the party. Ever since the time when he set out on the road of the revolution in his early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has found the key to victories always in building and strengthening the party and, thus, has placed the greatest emphasis on this. It is precisely along this course that a new path has been pioneered for building a revolutionary party in our era and a unique experience in the building of the party has been gained.

Our party has been strengthened and developed as powerful and invincible combatant ranks leading the Korean revolution and the cause of independence to victory. This is the greatest achievement which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has won in achieving our revolutionary cause. The work is a record of this glorious path, and is its generalization. The work is boundlessly shining and great, because its contents cover the history of the revolutionary activities and achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the leader of the cause of building a church-oriented party. Above all, the work is an immortal classical work which has synthesized the theories and experiences of the revolutionary party of the working class in all phases and in all areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Over the past period, our party has gained truly rich experience in the party work and in the party activities. The experience which our party has gained in the building of the party is a precious asset to further strengthen and develop our party in the future. Ever since the time when its historic root started to grow, our party has traversed a unique path of its development. Our party has blazed an absolutely unfamiliar path in accomplishing the task of building the party and, along this course, has won great victories.

The struggle to grow the historic root of the party, the strengthening and developing of the party as the guide of the socialist and communist society, and all other struggles waged by our party have been glorious ones which have been waged in accordance with the demand of the era and in accordance with its level. Thus, every historic experience gained in the building of our party is boundlessly precious, and has great attraction and vitality. The work has synthesized and analyzed this rich experience in seven sections. By so doing, it has proved the greatness of the history of the building of our party.

What is important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that a firm foundation for founding a revolutionary party has been established and, based on this, the cause of building the party has been achieved.

Providing a historic root of the party and strengthening the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party are a fundamental demand for building a revolutionary party. The work of building the party of the working class must begin with the struggle to establish the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party.

Based on his analysis of the serious lesson from the early communist movement of our country and the international communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song struggled to establish a foundation for the founding of the revolutionary party throughout the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle ever since the establishment of the Down-With-Imperialism Union. It is precisely in this course that the organizational backbone of the party has been formed, the purity of the communist ranks and their unity in ideology and will have been guaranteed, and a firm mass foundation has been established.

The history in the building of our party shows that, only when the organizational and ideological foundation is established for the founding of the party, can a revolutionary party be established in time even under the difficult circumstances, as was the case in our country, and can the party smash the offense of the counter-revolutionary elements and play its role as the headquarters of the revolution. The work has clearly proved this great truth. By so doing, it has showed the inevitability of building a revolutionary party.

What is also important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that the work of building a new-type revolutionary party, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, has been successfully completed. In building a new-type party of the working class, it is very important to specify its character and mission and to strengthen the party based on this.

The work has clearly showed the reason why our party is the new-type party of the working class, a chuche-type party. Our party's pride is that it is the popular political party of the working people, it is led by the chuche idea, and it struggles for the consummation of the chuche cause. Because of this, the chuche-oriented nature of our party will never change.

The work has comprehensively formulated the rules and principles of building the party in accordance with the intrinsic nature and trait of the party. By so doing, it has paved a way to strengthening and developing our party as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

The theory of realizing the political leadership over the entire society by adhering to the work with the people as a main task -- the fundamental principle of building the party, the implementation of which has been ensured by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ever since the first day of the founding of the party -- is a precious and unique theory. In particular, the proclamation of the revolutionary principle of the building of the party for establishing a unitary ideological system in the party, for uniting the party and masses as a single body, and for guaranteeing the continuity in the building of the party is of great significance. The historic experience in the building of our party has been gained precisely by embodying the rules and principles of building the chuche-type party in all areas of the party work and activities. Thus, it is precisely by these rules and principles that our party will be ever-victorious in the future.

The historic experience in the building of our party is also that the organizational and ideological consolidation of the ranks of the party has been most successfully achieved. The organizational and ideological consolidation of the ranks of the party is a basic requirement for building the party, and is a main task of the party.

Our party has always placed preferential efforts on consolidating the ranks of the party organizationally and ideologically, and has ceaselessly deepened this task in accordance with the demand of the developing revolution. In this course, the experience in establishing a unitary ideological system in the party and the experiences in the forming of the ranks of the party organizationally, in educating cadres and party members in a revolutionary manner, and in enhancing the functions and roles of the party organizations have been gained.

In particular, as has been elucidated in the work, the theory of the experience in regarding it as a basic line of the building of the party to establish a unitary ideological system in the party and the theory of and the experience in establishing *chuche* in all areas and strengthening the organizational unity take a very important place in the building of our party. Only when we advance by adhering to this revolutionary theory of and the experience in the building of the party, can our party be strengthened and developed as an invincible party which will not waver in any storms and trials.

What is also important in the historic experience in the building of our party is that the unity and cohesion of the party and the people have been firmly achieved. Achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the people is an important principle for building the party of the working class, and is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the party and revolutionary ranks. Our party has actively struggled to embody the principle of the building of the party to unite the party and the people as a single body. Thus, it has become a powerful revolutionary party which has achieved the great unity and cohesion with the masses of the people.

The work has comprehensively summed up the experiences gained in achieving the unity and cohesion of the party and the people, the experience gained in building the party as the popular political party of the working people, the experience gained in organizing the working organizations -- the affiliates of the party -- and enhancing their functions and roles, the experience in the united front, and the experiences in carrying out the work with the masses of all walks of life and in implementing the mass lines. Based on these precious experiences, our party will continue to strengthen its mass foundation, and will continue to display its might as the great party which has deeply rooted in the masses, and is boldly advancing as a single body with the masses.

Our party has also gained profound experiences in the struggle to lead the revolution and construction. Leading the revolution and construction is an important mission of the party of the working class and the party's leadership is a basic factor of the victory in the revolution and construction. In its early days, our party elucidated the essence of the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and its fundamental principle. At the same time, it has worked out correct lines and policies at every stage of the revolution, and has competently organized and led the struggle for their implementation. By so doing, it has firmly realized its leadership over the revolution and construction.

The work has specifically elucidated our party's proper settlement of the question of the sovereignty, its successful anti-imperialism and antifeudalism democratic revolution carried out by using the people's regime as a weapon, and its vigorous three revolution -- ideological, technological, and cultural. The work has also specifically elucidated the party guidance over the economic construction, its leadership over the work of building the revolutionary armed forces, and its proper unified leadership over the overall external work.

As has been proved by history and reality, our party is an invincible revolutionary party which leads the work in all areas of the revolution and construction along the single road of victory and glory without any deviation and vicissitude.

As long as we have such a party which enjoys a lofty leading authority and thoroughly exercises the leadership over all areas of the revolution and construction, we can occupy any fortress in the socialist and communist construction.

The noble historic experience in the building of our party is also that the art of the revolutionary leadership has been created, and has been brilliantly embodied. The party's art of the leadership is the party's way of activities and its leading ability to mobilize and lead organizations and masses. The art of the competent and tested leadership is an important factor of the might of the working class party. Our party has created the art of the chuche leadership on the basis of the chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line, and has advanced by firmly adhering to it. By so doing, it has organized and mobilized the masses of the people, and has led the revolution and construction along the single road of victory.

As has been elucidated in the work, the important contents of our party's art of leadership are the revolutionary working system of the party and its revolutionary and popular working style and fashion. The revolutionary system and order under which the entire party acts as one under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, the system under which the party committees at all levels render a uniform guidance over all the work as supreme guidance organizations in the concerned units, the system under which the party organizations at all levels render a systematic and comprehensive guidance over the subordinate party organizations, and all other revolutionary systems established in our party are the most superior working systems which firmly guarantee the unitary nature of the party's ideology and leadership and fully mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the people. At the same time, our party's working style which was formed in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, and has been deepened in accordance with the new reality in the socialist construction and our party's working fashion which has reflected the noble spirit and popular trait of the revolutionaries are the tools to strengthen and develop the party as a revolutionary party with powerful combat capabilities.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the struggle to secure the art of the party's leadership has been waged for a long period. As a result, the appearance of our party has been further renewed and all its work is being carried on vigorously and ambitiously. This is a firm guarantee to continue to strengthen our party as one which will continue its revolution and struggle.

The party has been futuristically built as the guide for the socialist and communist society. This is a very important and precious experience gained in the building of our party. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic one which is carried on generation after generation under the leadership of the party. Strengthening and developing the party as a guide for the socialist and communist society are a fundamental question related to the destiny and future of the revolution. The work has proudly summed up the experience which our party has gained in accomplishing this important historic task. The work has illuminated the future of the party.

What is most glorious and magnificent in the experience of our party, gained in settling the question of the inheritance of the revolution, is that the question of the successor of the political leader [suryong] has been correctly settled and the organizational and ideological foundation and the leadership system to realize his leadership have been established. Based on his scientific analysis of the inevitability of the revolutionary struggle, the historical lesson and experience from the international communist movement, and the demand of the prevailing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the need to inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause, and has seen to it that this question be brilliantly settled in the building of our party.

The work of futuristically building the party to consummate the revolutionary cause pioneered in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle has been brilliantly carried on. This is the most shining achievement and great victory won in the building of our party. The historic experience in the building of our party shows that, when a leader of the people [inminui chidoja], who is boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution and who possesses character and talent to properly exercise the political leadership over the entire society, is selected as the leader [yongdoja] of the party, the cause of the party can be firmly defended, inherited and developed, no matter what situation may be created on the road of the revolution.

The work has elucidated the need to correctly inherit the revolutionary tradition of the party to inherit the cause of our party. The revolutionary tradition which should be inherited by our party is the chuche revolutionary cause. A firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution lies in firmly defending and inheriting generation after generation the chuche revolutionary cause, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which has been further enriched in the course of carrying out the revolutionary tasks of many phases, and which is constantly being developed today under the leadership of our party center.

The experience gained in the building of our party is extraordinarily rich and diverse, and comprehensively encompasses the questions arising from the work of building the revolutionary party. This is a boundlessly precious asset for the development of our party, revolution, and era, which is incomparable to anything. Because of this great experience, our party is enjoying the authority and honor as the tested headquarters of the Korean revolution and as the vanguard unit of the international working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is a chuche-oriented library filled with the chuche idea. The chuche idea is our party's firm leading ideology. The cause of building our party has been achieved in the struggle to embody the chuche idea in the building of the party and in party activities. For our party, the beginning of the building of the party and the struggle of providing its historic root have been inseparably linked with the creation of the chuche idea and the course of its embodiment. At the same time, the consolidation and development of the party have been achieved also under the banner of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea was the origin of the building of our party and its activities, has been the base of the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party, and is the party's guiding principle in the leadership over the revolution and construction. The ideas and theories which our party has put forth for the building of the party have been all based on the chuche idea, and the experience gained by our party is also gained in building a chuche-oriented party. The chuche idea is vigorously pulsating in each section, each content, each theme, and each phase of the work.

The question of the struggle for the founding of the party, the question of the party's character and mission, the question of consolidating the ranks of the party organizationally and ideologically and realizing the unity and cohesion with the masses of the people, the question of guaranteeing the party's leadership over the revolution and construction, the question of securing the art of the party's leadership, and the question of building the party as the guide for the socialist and communist society have all been comprehensively elucidated and systematized on the basis of the chuche idea.

At the same time, the successes and gains earned in the building of the party and in the revolutionary struggle and construction under the leadership of the party have been described as the complete victory of the chuche idea.

Thus, the work makes our party members and working people deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the chuche idea, and is a powerful encouraging banner for embodying the chuche idea more thoroughly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is not only the ideological and theoretical summing up of the historic struggle to build a chuche-oriented party, but also a militant banner illuminating the future of the party and revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must futuristically build the WPK as a political organization suitable to the natural law-governed demand of the development of the people's cause of independence and as a guide for the socialist and communist society.

The cause of building the party is carried on generation after generation and, thus, the struggle of the past waged for the building of the party and the experience gained in it are an asset for the building of the party in the future.

The course of the long and arduous struggle for the building of our party and the rich experience gained in it, which have been encompassed in the work, are not a mere record or generalization of historical facts but are the precious ideological and theoretical asset showing the future of the cause of the building of the party, including the distant future of communism.

The work has profoundly elucidated the principle of the party work of the revolutionary party, the principle which should be maintained in the founding of the party and in its organizational and ideological consolidation and development, and the questions which are of basic significance to the building of the party. In particular, the question of futuristically building the party as the guide for the socialist and communist society has been comprehensively elucidated. This is indeed of great theoretical and practical significance for the future of the party. Thanks to these theories, a firm guarantee for consummating the cause of building a revolutionary party, for accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party, and for accelerating the future communist society has been provided. This is precisely the prominent position the work takes in the history of the struggle to brilliantly shape the future of our party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is the immortal work which can be produced only by a truly popular leader. The work has thoroughly embodied the party spirit, the people-mindedness, and popular (?trait) in particular. In the work, the difficult and complicated theoretical and practical questions which are of significance to the building of the party and the revolution and construction have been systematized so that everyone may understand clearly. This is an important trait of the work. The work has been written in such a way that all people, including the cadres, ordinary workers, elderly party members, and the party members of the new generation, will easily understand and deeply realize its profound and rich contents.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an extraordinarily classical work. The work is an encyclopedia to build a revolutionary party, and is a basic textbook for the building of the party which the entire party should study and be armed with.

Studying the work deeply is an important work which should be adhered to in further strengthening the unitary ideological system of the party and consummating the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, our party and people are facing a heavy revolutionary mission to accelerate the chuche-ization of the society and achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the revolutionary line put forth at the sixth party congress. The path of the revolution which should be traversed by us is still distant and rugged. By overcoming all difficulties and trials, we must reunify the divided fatherland without fail and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause initiated in the forest of Mt Paektu generation after generation. To this end, the organizational and ideological consolidation of our party must continue and its leading function and role must be enhanced. In strengthening the party, it is very important for all party members to deeply grasp and glorify the party's history, its achievements, and its experience.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to strengthen and develop our party as an everlasting chuche revolutionary party, in all areas of the party's activities, the revolutionary principles for the building of the party should be maintained and embodied and, to this end, the party functionaries must be fully aware of the historical experience in the building of our party.

Through the study of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, above all, we deeply realize the greatness of the founder of the party and its leader [yongdoja]. The greatness of the party is the greatness of its founder and leader. The cause of building the chuche party was brilliantly pioneered and has been brilliantly achieved in our country. This is because we have had a great leader [Yongdoja] at the front of the party.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader who created the new and unique theory of building the party, and has embodied it. The cause of building a new-type party suitable to the demand of our era, the era of independence, and to the aspiration of the people has been brilliantly achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long struggle for the building of our party has been embroidered with unyielding sacrificial struggle to lead the cause of building a revolutionary party to victory, and with proud victories. In the history of building our party, the period in which the party and society have been imbued with the chuche idea has been a shining historic period. In this period, the important ideas, theories, and policies to strengthen and develop our party in accordance with the demand for the building of the party and for the inheritance and consummation of the revolutionary cause have been put forth and embodied.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly leading the struggle to consummate the cause of building the chuche party, has led our party so that it could display a clear appearance of the chuche revolutionary party, and enhance its might and leading role by all means. Our party, which has successfully traversed the arduous and rugged path, has become a powerful party with a bright future, as it is today. This is inseparably linked to such leadership.

The authority and prestige of the WPK is precisely the lofty authority of its founder and leader. Through the study of the work, our functionaries and party members will more fully realize the greatness of the founder and leader of the new-type chuche revolutionary party, and will deeply grasp the achievements won by the party and the leader. This is the importance of the study of the work.

Through the study of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work, with pride and self-confidence in having the great party, we will also further strengthen the determination to consummate the revolution by following the party.

Pride and trust in the party grow in accordance with the might of the party and its achievements. In terms of its organizational and ideological might and purity, and in terms of its strength and achievement, our party is indeed a great party. Our party, which has been built, has acted in accordance with the demand of the era and the aspiration of the people, and has successfully accomplished its mission as the vanguard unit of the working class and working people and as the headquarters of the revolution, is now advancing along a magnificent path and, thus, its future is endlessly bright.

Through the study of the work, all party members and working people will hold deeply in their hearts the great pride in having the great guide who will lead the future of the revolution and their destinies, and will more vigorously carry out the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party. At the same time, they will absolutely trust and follow our party, will depend on the party for all their destinies, and will strengthen their determination and resolve to consummate the revolutionary cause by overcoming all storms and trials.

Deeply studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lecture "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK" is an honorable task of our functionaries and working people. The theories, concepts, and experiences encompassed by the work are the guiding principles which our functionaries and working people should embody in their work and lives. All functionaries and working people should establish a self-conscious spirit of studying the work with a sincere and inquisitive attitude. By so doing, they should make the ideas, theories, and policies of the work their flesh and blood. All sectors and units should meticulously plan the study of the work in order to conduct the study in close relation with the history of our party and with factual materials and in accordance with the level and situation of those participating in the study.

Firmly protecting, defending, and embodying the experience and achievement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has gained and won in building the chuche party are an important task arising at present in the work of our party. Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should adhere to the experiences in the building of our party by regarding them as the textbook in their daily party work and activities, and should settle the problems arising in the party work on the basis of them.

The WPK is the organizer and guide for all our victories. Under the banner of the chuche idea, we should further glorify the success won in the building of the party. By so doing, we should continue to strengthen and develop our party as an everlasting chuche revolutionary party, and ceaselessly consolidate the party's leadership over the revolution and construction.

All functionaries, party members, and working people, by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, should more vigorously advance for the consummation of the cause of socialism and communism.

DPRK TRYING TO GAIN FOOTHOLD IN MACAO, HONG KONG

HK040657 Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No. 197, 1 Jun 86 pp 38-39

[Article by Shih Hua [2457 5478]: "A trend of North Korea Setting Foot in Hong Kong and Macao" two paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] NORTH KOREA WANTS TO FOLLOW IN CHINA'S FOOTSTEPS AND TO SET UP A NEW STRONGHOLD IN MACAO. A RESTAURANT BEARING ITS NATIONAL IDENTITY HAS STARTED BUSINESS IN MACAO.

OVER THE PAST 2 YEARS, WITH THE AIM OF ENTERING HONG KONG, NORTH KOREA HAS REPEATEDLY INVITED PUBLIC FIGURES FROM HONG KONG AND MACAO TO VISIT NORTH KOREA.

The DPRK (called North Korea hereafter) reportedly had had a growing interest in Hong Kong and Macao in recent years. The chief indication is that it has set up official organs in Macao and Shenzhen and a semiofficial trade institution in Hong Kong. It has also signed a contract with a travel agency, which is responsible for organizing tour parties to North Korea. Last year and in April this, delegations from both Macao and Hong Kong were invited to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, to attend the "Mid-Spring Friendship Art Festival" held to mark the birthday of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Setting Up New Organs in Shenzhen and Macao

YOMIURI SHIMBUN was the first to disclose North Korea's of setting foot in Hong Kong and Macao. On 11 May, the newspaper's Hong Kong correspondent, Tobari, reported that North Korea has set up in Shenzhen an institution called the "DPRK Shipping Office in Shenzhen." The organ has three office staff, sent directly from North Korea, and two local employees. The office subscribes to many Hong Kong newspapers and magazines in order to collect and study political and economic information on Hong Kong. Moreover, YOMIURI SHIMBUN also reported that the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant," claiming to be a "subordinate organization of the Korean Trade Society of the DPRK," started business in Macao on 8 March this year. The restaurant is on the seafront of Macao's high-class residential area. On the day it started business, pro-Chinese Macao newspaper AOMEN JIHAO (MACAO DAILY) and several other newspaper frontpaged advertisements of joint congratulations.

As we understand it, North Korea's previous institution in Macao was the "Chiu Kwong Trading Company." This organization did not bear the name of the "DPRK," and so was regarded as a semiofficial organization. However, the advertisement for the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant" carried in various Macao newspapers on 8 March officially called it a "subordinate organization of the Korean Trade Society." The units joining in extending congratulations included the "Nam Kwong (Group) Co., Ltd," the "Nam Tung Bank," "China Travel Service (Macao) Ltd," and other Chinese institutions in Macao, as well as the "Guangzhou Representative Department of the DPRK Import and Export Society." In Hong Kong, 13 organizations joined in extending congratulations, with "Asia Television Ltd" listed first. There were also five Japanese organizations. It is also learned that although the advertisement used the words "jointly extending congratulations," all the advertisement expenses were paid by the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant."

A person who has been to the restaurant said that although the restaurant styled itself in the advertisement as the "first Hong Kong Macao restaurant" serving "orthodox Korean cuisine," it had not served the most well-known "roast" Korean cuisine by mid-May. The menu lists only 20-odd courses, the taste of which is reportedly very poor. The person who has been to the restaurant said that when he went there, there were hardly any customers and the 13 tables there were all vacant.

A New Stronghold in Coordination with the Policy of Opening Up

It is learned that the responsible person of the restaurant is a vice president of the "Korean Trade Society." Its two managers and four cooks come from North Korea. It also employs four local waiters. In addition to introducing Korean cuisine, the restaurant provides meals to a growing number of North Koreans arriving in Macao. However, all these objectives serve a bigger objective, that is, to work in coordination with North Korea's policy of opening up to the outside world.

By using the restaurant as a contact point with the outside world, North Korea wants to communicate with the capitalist world, to attract foreign capital, particularly capital from Japan and the United States, and to import advanced technology from the West in order to speed up its economic development.

Of all overseas newspapers and magazines, CHIUSHIH NIENTAI was the first to report, in its December 1984 issue, North Korea's intention of following China in opening up to the outside world and the emergence of "sinification" on the part of North Korea. The article, in the form of an interview with South Korean academic Pak Tu-pok, explained in detail the origin and development of North Korea's "sinification." The main point of the article is that following the separate visits of Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il to China in 1983, particularly after the visit of Kim Chong-il and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to Shenzhen, North Korea immediately sent a 50-man delegation to Shenzhen and, after its return, started making arrangements for opening up to the outside world.

However, North Korea does not have a place like Shenzhen chiefly because it does not have Hong Kong as a capitalist concession. In terms of figures alone, Hong Kong's economic achievements have aroused the interest of the North Korean authorities. However, the Hong Kong British authorities have always followed a policy of banning official representatives of communist countries in Hong Kong. They also keep visitors from communist countries under strict control. Naturally, their attitude toward China is an exception. It is very difficult for North Koreans to come to Hong Kong. As an alternative, they cannot but first set foot in Macao and then try to establish links with the local and foreign institutions in Hong Kong.

The principal task of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company, which has been in business in Macao for many years, is reportedly to import high-class consumer goods for senior North Korean cadres, while the Korea Trade Society, which declares its national identity, works in coordination with North Korea's policy of opening up. By gaining a foothold in Macao and establishing links in Hong Kong, the society aims to attract capital and technology from the capitalist world. It went to Macao last year to explore the possibilities. However, a bizarre car accident happened last August, in which Kim Chon-su, the 43-year-old chairman of the board of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company, died on the spot and five others were injured. What was most surprising was that the body of the deceased was sent to Pyongyang that day, making it impossible for the Macao authorities to look into the cause of the death. Immediately after that, that is, in the second half of last year, the personnel of the company was thoroughly reorganized. Now, all the staff of the company are newly appointed and its general manager is An Kun-ho.

Inviting Public Figures from Hong Kong and Macao to Visit North Korea

In April 1985, for the first time, the Chiu Kwong Trading Company and the North Korean Consulate in Guangzhou organized a Macao press delegation to go to Pyongyang to attend the "Mid-spring Friendship Art Festival." The delegation was headed by Choi Hak-ming, director of TA CHUNG PAO in Macao. It was originally decided to invite another delegation from the Macao and Hong Kong press circles to visit Pyongyang last September to attend North Korea's national festival. People in Hong Kong press circles were eager to sign up for the visit. At the end of 1st August, however, the North Korean side unilaterally canceled the planned visit. At first, people in Macao press circles thought that it might have something to do with the 15 August car accident involving the chairman of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company. It was later learned, however, that a similar invitation to mainland China had also been canceled. For this reason, it was believed that the cancellation of the planned visit had something to do with relations between China and North Korea.

According to an unconfirmed report, an abortive coup d'etat occurred in North Korea last July. The escape of two defecting soldiers to China brought about a dispute between the two countries.

At the "Mid-spring Friendship Art Festival" this year, Asia Television of Hong Kong sent a 5-man troupe to Pyongyang, headed by Luk Shu-hung. The members of the troupe included Chan Tung and Luk Ngan-ling. It put on six performances from 8 to 18 April, one of which was attended by President Kim Il-song. Asia Television also shot television films in some excursion centers of North Korea, which will probably be broadcast in the future. After the troupe left Hong Kong by plane, all expenses, including a stopover in Beijing, were borne by the North Korean side.

Meanwhile, a 12-man Macao art troupe, headed by Ma Yao-yan, was also invited to Pyongyang to perform the "North and South China Lion Dance." Ma is the fifth son of Ma Man-kei, president of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who has a powerful influence in Macao. This visit has strengthened North Korea's position in Macao. While Pyongyang, Ma Yao-yan presented Kim Il-song with a "longevity plate"; the latter also met with the former. After its return to Macao, the Macao art troupe held a victory party on 7 May, which was attended by (Lishuzhi) [Li Zu Zhi 7812 4371 2535], secretary for education, culture, and tourism in Macao, and An Kun-ho, general manager of the Chiu Kwong Trading Company. Both Ma Yao-yan and An Kun-ho addressed the party. In the past, the Chiu Kwong Company's position in Macao was looked after by Ho Yin, former president of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce. After Ho's death, Ma Man-kei took over Ho's position, as well as the link with the Chiu Kwong Company. In press circles, however, TA CHUNG PAO maintains the most cordial relationship with the Chiu Kwong Company.

Setting Foot in Macao with Hong Kong in View

Moreover, in order to increase its activities in Macao, North Korea has also stepped up its work in Portugal. The only branch office of the Korean Trade Society in Europe is located in Lisbon. In Macao, North Korea has also constantly tried to rope in Macao's Portuguese officials. Although North Korea paid all the expenses incurred by the Macao art troupe during its visit to Pyongyang, the Macao Government also supplied 20,000 patacas as pocket money for the members of the troupe.

North Korea has stepped up its infiltration of Macao but its real objective is Hong Kong. Judging from the fact that 13 Hong Kong companies joined in extending congratulations to the "Hoi Fu Garden Restaurant," it can be affirmed that North Korea has attained some successes in the past year or so. The companies listed in the advertisement may not have close relations with North Korea and they may have established relations through intermediaries. Since they need not spend any money, it would do no harm if their names should be listed in the advertisement. However, this trend of North Korea merits our attention. In addition to its intention of trying the Chinese style of "opening up," North Korea has another objective in stepping up its infiltration of Hong Kong and Macao. Very probably it is taking into account the situation in Hong Kong and Macao in the period up to 1997. When China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, seemingly there will be no reasons to turn down North Koreans' requests to travel, to set up companies, and to run enterprises in Hong Kong. Even before 1997, following China's increased influence in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Government will probably relax its policy of flatly refusing to have anything to do with North Korea. It seems high time to make good preparations now.

South Korea has a consulate in Hong Kong, which has always played a very important role in economic activities.

It has also conducted indirect trade with China through Hong Kong. Will North Korea's infiltration into Hong Kong and Macao lead to conflicts and struggle between North and South Korea in Hong Kong and Macao? This is a very noteworthy factor in observing the future Hong Kong and Macao situation.

PRC-USSR TUG-OF-WAR OVER DPRK DEVELOPING

OW040939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 4 KYODO -- China has decided to send Vice Premier Tian Jiyun to North Korea next month for the 25th anniversary of a bilateral friendship and cooperation agreement, Chinese sources said Wednesday. The trip to Pyongyang, the first by a Chinese vice premier in nine months, will coincide with a visit to North Korea by a high-powered Soviet Government-party delegation also to celebrate a treaty of Soviet-Korean friendship, according to East European sources here.

The sources said the Soviet delegation will be headed by a person higher than First Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev in ranking. Aliyev visited Pyongyang last August to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. There is speculation that President Andrey Gromyko may head the delegation. The sources said that the Soviet Union may also send a military delegation to North Korea as it did last year.

Relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union have become much stronger than those between Pyongyang and China, the sources said. There has not been a meeting between Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song, top communist party leaders of China and North Korea, since May 1985 though they met regularly before that. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has been markedly increasing its national security-related aid to North Korea in recent years.

Western sources in Beijing said North Korea is worried about China's approach to South Korea and its military cooperation with the United States. For China, closer military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union are a source of irritation, the sources said. Although China and North Korea exchange words of goodwill, there is mutual distrust between them, according to the Western sources.

PRC'S XI ZHONGXUN CITED ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK041022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, referring to the question of Korean reunification, said that it should be solved by the Korean people themselves, not by any outside forces.

When he met the delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Chong Sin-hyok, its Presidium member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, on a visit to China on June 2, Xi Zhongxun pointed out: Today the situation of South Korea is developing favorably. It is a good thing that the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle is going on in South Korea where more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed.

OLYMPICS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS

SK050130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Olympics Committee headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Olympics committee, arrived in Geneva, Switzerland on 2 June to participate in the third session of the joint Lausanne meeting between the delegations of the IOC and the North and South Korean Olympic Committees.

Kim Hyong-u, representative of the DPRK permanent observer mission to the United Secretariat in Geneva and permanent representative to international organizations, and his staff welcomed the delegation. Prior to this, the delegation left Pyongyang. At the airport GFTUK Chairman Kim Pong-chu saw the delegation off.

USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SUPPORTS COHOSTING PLAN

SK041028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A session of the Presidium of the Soviet National Olympic Committee was held in Moscow on June 2, according to a TASS report. The session expressed full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games be cosponsored by the North and the South of Korea and stressed: The problem of the Olympic Games must be solved fundamentally in the interests not only of the Olympic movement but also of the people in the Korean peninsula.

The Presidium of the Soviet National Olympic Committee appealed to the International Olympic Committee, national olympic committees and international sports federations to contribute with concerted efforts to preventing the danger of another war and abolishing nuclear weapons in the struggle for the consolidation of peace.

VNS LANDS MASSES STRUGGLE AT NKDP CHONJU RALLY

SK022140 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is an hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the rally held in Chonju to establish the North Cholla provincial branch of the 10 million-signature campaign for constitutional revision, and about the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial demonstration staged there. As has already been reported, on 31 May in Chonju, with the participation of some 30,000 people, a rally to establish the North Cholla provincial branch of the signature-campaign for constitutional revision was held in the Student Hall in Chonju.

Prior to the rally, youths, students, and religious figures staged a furious anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration. The demonstrators were carrying placards reading "Let us expel Chon Tu-hwan and establish a democratic government!" and "Let us repel the U.S. imperialists supporting the military dictatorship!", while shouting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans.

At the rally held on that day, Mr Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser of the NKDP, said that no one can block the turbulent tide of democratization and that if anyone attempts to block it, he will become a victim of this tide.

Meanwhile, Mr Kim Tae-chung, in a recorded speech, said: Chon Tu-hwan must allow the realization of democratization before the masses' indignation grows further. Otherwise, he will be punished by Heaven.

Following the rally, those who participated in it marched up to the Chonju local party office in Kyonghwa-dong, Chonju city, and a ceremony was held to hang the signboard of the signature campaign. At this point, some 5,000 youths and students shouted "Let us overthrow the dictatorship" and staged a furious street demonstration, while countering some 1,000 oppressive police troops.

The rally to establish the headquarters of the local signature-campaign for constitutional amendment and the large anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration held and staged in Chonju following the rallies and demonstrations in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chonju, Incheon, and Masan were the very just struggle reflecting the unanimous aspiration of our masses to establish a democratic constitutional government, overthrow the fascist pro-U.S. dictatorship, and usher in an independent and democratic new society.

As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is an unprecedentedly murderous regime and a fascist pro-U.S. dictatorial regime that usurped power through guns and bayonets by submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood as a result of the 17 May fascist outrage committed under U.S. instigation. At the same time, the present constitution is an anti-democratic and anti-popular fascist evil law by which the Chon Tu-hwan group has established a foundation for its long-term office by inheriting the heinous Yusin constitution.

If the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime and the present fascist constitution are left intact, democratization cannot be achieved. This is precisely the reason why the masses of all strata are unanimously demanding the withdrawal of Chon Tu-hwan and the rescission of the fascist Constitution and its revision.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group, turning its face away from the just demand of our masses, is hatching all kinds of plots to extend its power and the U.S. imperialists are openly protecting and supporting the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, thus hampering our masses' struggle for democratization. This is precisely the reason why our masses of all strata, while carrying out the signature campaign for constitutional revision, are persistently continuing the just anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in Seoul and in all local areas by occupying the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the branch of an American bank in Seoul. This is an eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation over the colonial subjugation and fascist rule which have continued more than 40 years.

In particular, the furious anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration staged this time in Chonju with the participation of youths, students, religious figures, and masses from all walks of life was a laudable patriotic struggle that displayed the will for practice and strong aspiration of our masses who are not frustrated under the fascist oppression and who will not allow the fascist U.S. colonial rule.

Nevertheless, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group mobilized the oppressive police and bestially suppressed their patriotic struggle. This is an intolerable criminal act whereby traitors strangle patriots and is an outrage that can be committed only by the pro-U.S. fascist dictators.

At present, while persisting in the frantic fascist oppression against the youths, students, and democratic patriotic forces, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group is driving a wedge between the students and the off-stage forces and employing all kinds of cunning tricks in order to alienate and disrupt the forces of the democratization movement. However, the frantic fascist oppression and cunning maneuvers of alienation and disruption cannot block the grant national salvation march, and cannot serve as a means to maintain their remaining life. This will only further increase our masses's indignation and accelerater their self-destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must look squarely at the trend of the times, rescind the present fascist Constituion, and step down from power without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses. The fascist dictators who turn their faces away from public opinion will face miserable destinies in the wake of the powerful resistance of the masses, as did the former pro-U.S. dictators.

SEOUL RADIO CITED ON MILITARY DRILL 'SHIELD-86'

SK050457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The military fascist junta on June 4 held a provocative military exercise condenamed "86-Shield" with the mobilisation of a puppet army unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the fascist clique frantically whipped up a war fever, clamouring about "exhibitioin" and "the main point" in the military exercise, watched by the puppet prime minister, "defence minister" and bosses of the "Regional Defence Council: and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and others, more than 2,000 in all.

The puppets kicked up much ado, holding the "exercise simulating a real war" on the plea of "coping with someone's infiltration: with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead. In frantically holding military exercises to invade the North, harping on the worn-out fiction of "threat of southward invasion: with the Asian and Olympic Games as an occasion on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique reveals its true color as the splittist and war maniac.

PYONGYANG YOUTH EVENING MARKS POCHONBO BATTLE

SK050459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- An evening of Pyongyang youth marking the 49th anniversary of the victory in Pochonbo battle was held on June 4 at the Moranbong Youth Park. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 4, 1937, commanding the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced into Pochonbo, a strategic vantage of the Japanese imperialists in the boarder guard, and imbued our people with the conviction of victory by wiping out the enemy.

Attending the evening of youth were thousands of young people from various districts of Pyongyang. They had a pleasant evening, reciting poems, singing songs and performing dances. Colorful art pieces were put on the stage of the evening of youth which opened with the solo recital of the poem "The Eternal Torchlight". The art pieces vividly represented the brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle which exhibited the revolutionary will of the Korean nation that the Korean people were alive, not dead, and determined to fight the Japanese imperialist robbers, liberate the country at any cost and build a country of the people free from exploitation and oppression in the land of an independent country.

WPK GREETES 19TH CONGRESS OF MONGOLIAN PARTY

Congratulatory Message

SK302215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on May 28 sent a congratulatory message to the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Over the past 65 years since its founding, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has led along the road of victory the Mongolian people in their struggle for socialism, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and thereby turned Mongolia, once backward, into a developing socialist agricultural-industrial state, the message notes, and says:

In the external relations the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian people have made tireless efforts to ensure peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world against the belligerent moves of the imperialists. The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the MPRP and the Mongolian people in their just struggle.

In the course of steering the revolutionary struggle of the Mongolian people and their constructive work, the MPRP has grown to be a political force which has strengthened organizationally and ideologically and taken roots deep among the broad popular masses. The 19th congress of your party will sum up great successes achieved during the period under review and set forth the 8th five-year plan and new long-range objectives of socialist economic construction till 2000.

We are convinced that your congress will bear good fruit to justify the expectation and desire of the Mongolian people and sincerely wish you new success in your future struggle for implementing the decisions of your congress.

We extend deep thanks to the MPRP and the Mongolian people for having given material and moral help to our people in the rigorous period of the fatherland liberation war and the period of the post-war rehabilitation and extending firm support to and solidarity with our party and people today, too, in their revolutionary cause. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples are favourably developing with each passing day.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, advance always shoulder to shoulder with the MPRP and the Mongolian people in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Kim Il-song Greets Batmonh

SK030106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade J. Batmonh in connection with his reelection as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The message reads as follows:

Ulaanbaatar

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee:

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, all WPK members, and of myself, I extend warm congratulatory greetings to you on your reelection as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Your reelection as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee is a token of high respect for and deep trust in you from all the communists and people of the MPR.

Believing on this occasion that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and between the peoples of two countries will further expand and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of the principle of proletarian internationalism, I sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work of leading the struggle of your party and people to implement the decision of the 10th plenary session of the MPRP.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 31 May 1986, Pyongyang

MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE GROUP VISITS

Arrives in Pyongyang 29 May

SK300531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Mongolia headed by Gendensurengin Bayart, chairman of its Standing Council, arrived in Pyongyang on May 29.

On the same day the delegation of scientists of the Hambhung brach of the Academy of Sciences came back from a China visit and the chairman of the Thai Writers Association left for home.

Meets With Ho Chong-suk

SK050444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 4 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Mongolia headed by Gendensurengin Bayart, chairman of its Standing Council.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

SK041033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government trade delegation led by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here Wednesday by air for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, Polish Ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo and Soviet Trade representative here Nikita Zhukov.

YI KI-PAEK RECEIVES LIVSEY'S MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

SK050557 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the United Forces in Korea, Thursday sent a message commemorating South Korea's Memorial Day, which falls on Friday this year, to Yi Ki-paek, Korea's national defense minister. In the message, Livsey conveyed his memory of the war dead, who he said died heroically for their fatherland. Livsey said he sincerely hopes that South Korea and the United States will hand down a valuable gift, freedom, to future generations by continuing their steadfast friendship and strong military alliance.

URBAN DEFENSIVE TRAINING DRILL HELD AROUND SEOUL

SK050158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A one-day urban defensive training exercise against the possible unconventional warfare by the North Korean Communists was conducted by the Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF) on a field training camp on the outskirts of Seoul yesterday. Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and some 2,000 HRF and military leaders observed the maneuvers which lasted for one and a half hours under the command of the Army Pangpae (Shield) Unit.

The reservists staged the training operations in a realistic situation against the simulated North Korean infiltrators armed with various weapons and equipment necessary for the terrorism. According to the scenario, the simulated North Korean commando forces penetrated into the South by AN-2 light aircraft or aboard speedy vessels and attempted to sneak into the capital city and other major urban areas. Their mission was to kidnap social and political dignitaries to the North and to carry out various terrorism activities so as to create social unrest and hamper such international events as the Asian Games and the Olympics.

The HRF defensive operations demonstrated high capabilities and readiness of the South to effectively cope with the possible provocations by the North Koreans, an army spokesman said. Prior to the exercises, the observers were briefed on the latest security situation on the Korean peninsula and the reservist systems of foreign countries.

JSP TO TRY TO VISIT SEOUL AFTER 6 JULY ELECTIONS

SK031118 Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Tuesday sent a letter to Yi Min-u, president of the New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP), saying that the JSP will discuss the plan to send its delegation to Seoul after Japan's general elections slated for July 6. In the letter, Ishibashi said that the JSP had planned to send a delegation to Seoul for a visit from May 27 to 29, but it had no choice but to cancel the plan because the South Korean Government refused to issue entry visas for its delegates.

He also said that the relations between NKDP and JSP will not be affected, regardless of the South Korean Government's attitude. The NKDP sent a letter of invitation to Ishibashi on May 19, but the South Korean Government's refusal to grant visas caused quite a controversy here.

DJP SURVEYS FAVOR PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

SK050120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The parliamentary cabinet system is emerging as the most favored form of government in surveys of public opinion by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. A spokesman for the party's special committee to draft a constitutional amendment said yesterday that interim results of the panel's survey showed an overwhelming preference for the parliamentary cabinet system. Rep. Yi Chi-ho said, "The popularity turned out to be higher among intellectuals in proportion to their educational background."

The results of the survey were discussed at the second meeting of the panel, composed of 20 lawmakers, held at party headquarters yesterday. "There are two major options -- the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system. We discussed both merits and demerits of the two formulas," he said. "The conclusion was that power should not be centralized upon one man, and dictatorship and the long-term maintenance of power by one man should be prevented," he said.

Following the second meeting, the panel held a seminar on basic rights and the form of government, with two professors as speakers. At the seminar, Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the panel, denounced the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's demand for revision to have the direct presidential election system. He said the concept that only direct election of the president is democracy should be discarded. "Such a prejudice is the very element impeding the development of democracy in this country," he stressed.

Rep. Yi said that the survey was conducted by the panel members during the past 30 days, since the panel was inaugurated on May 7. The results of the survey set the direction for the panel's work, Yi said. "Now we have to start planning practical work." He said that the panel would make the final choice of the power structure by July and the draft amendment of the party would be confirmed in August. Public hearings will be held throughout the country during this month, according to him.

He also said that the method of electing the president, if the presidential government system is adopted, is a matter to be discussed after the form of the government is chosen. He further said that the study of basic rights is as important as that of the power structure. "The point at issue is how to have ordinary laws ensure the basic rights provided by the constitution," he said. He said, "As far as basic rights are concerned, the current Constitution is one of the best in the world." "But, the actual problem is that the constitutional basic rights are not kept well. We will study ways of strengthening the function of the Constitution Committee to screen unconstitutionality of subordinate laws," he said.

DJP TO URGE RELEASE OF 'POLITICAL PRISONERS'

SK050140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will urge the government to consider the release of "political prisoners" as demanded by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said yesterday that the party would deliver its opinion on that matter to the administration soon.

Asked what the party opinion is, he recalled the agreement reached between his party chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u that No would direct "keen attention" to the demand of the NDP.

"The party's position is to further solidify the current atmosphere for partisan dialogues and compromises," he said. However, he asserted that the release of prisoners and the formation of a special House panel on the Constitution are "two different things" although the NDP made the former the precondition for the latter.

The spokesman was briefing reporters on the results of a meeting of leading party officers held to discuss the current situation following President Chon Tu-hwan's exclusive meetings with opposition leaders.

FURTHER ON 4 JUNE CHON-YI MAN-SOP TALKS

SK050136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the regular session of the National Assembly will be able to pass an amendment bill, if the ruling and opposition parties reach an accord to do so. The regular autumn sitting opens on Sept. 20 and ends on Dec. 18.

President Chon made the remarks on early constitutional amendment in his talks with minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) president Yi Man-sop at Chongwadae. The President also told Yi that legal measures will be taken to get political detainees released on a "phased basis, if they show repentance."

The Chon-Yi talks touched on a wide range of issues facing the country, which included campus unrest and the local autonomy system. Yesterday's talks, which were held without the presence of any aides, lasted for about two hours from 10 a.m. The meeting followed the President's conference with New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) leader Yi Min-u Tuesday.

KNP leader Yi told the President that an ad hoc House panel on constitutional amendment should be formed in the Assembly during the extraordinary House session, scheduled to open today. For this, both the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are asked to exert their utmost efforts to foster a milieu for compromise, Yi said.

President Chon said he hopes that the ruling and opposition parties will soon start the work of rewriting the Constitution, without any preconceptions. Any preconditions stemming from partisan interests must not be set in the negotiations for constitutional revision, he stressed.

Yi said that inter-party efforts should be redoubled to pass the revision bill to the Constitution during the coming regular Assembly session, in view of busy political schedules until the peaceful change of government. As to this, President Chon replied, "The regular House session will be able to pass the amendment bill if the ruling and opposition parties agree to do so."

Yi emphasized that constitutional revision should be made in a way the people want and the next president should be elected under the new Constitution. Chon told Yi that the new Constitution should be drafted in such a way as to make democracy take root in the country and guarantee the well-being of all people. The President particularly noted that the Constitution must not be written for a certain person or a certain political group but on the basis of the people's consensus.

Yi asked the Chief Executive to take special consideration of students detained for political causes, saying that the President's measure to free the detainees is a very important element to solve the current political situation in the whirl winds of the constitutional revision debate. Chon answered, "Those now under detention are mostly persons who perpetrated acts of violence and arson, engrossed in pro-Communist or leftist ideologies." "However, if they show repentance in the course of legal procedures, I will have measures taken to free them on a phased basis," Chon promised Yi.

President Chon then said that the problems concerning the students, especially infatuated with leftist ideology, will be solved in the desirable direction, if their parents and school authorities combine their efforts.

Yi said that the schoolteachers' rights should be firmly protected and full self-rule should be ensured for school administrations. He particularly called for an overall review of the college graduation quota system and entrance examination system, plus measures to help needy students. Chon told Yi that a good plan for the promotion of education will be worked out soon, as the education reform committee has been studying an educational system tailored to the country's circumstances.

CARDINAL KIM WARNS PARTISAN SELF INTEREST

SK050208 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan yesterday emphasized that today, at a critical crossroads toward democratization,, politicians should converge their wills for the good of the nation, staying away from their own self-interests and warding off sectional disputes. The Catholic primate of the nation made the remark through a speech made while presiding over a memorial mass for the late prime minister Chang Myon (John M. Chang) at the Myongdong Cathedral at 10 a.m.

The memorial mass, remembering the 20th anniversary of Chang's death, was attended by about 600 people, including more than 30 lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Among the participants were NDP president Yi Min-u, and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

"The late premier Chang, praying for unification of the nation, assumed his premiership not for his personal benefits but as a cross for the nation," Cardinal Kim said. "Some criticism that he was a failed politician was based on the May 16 military coup of 1981, which was invited by the partisan confrontations seeking their own self-interests," he stressed.

NDP president Yi said in a memorial address that opposition forces should cooperate to assure that there will be no repetition of the suspension of the Constitution.

FORMER NKDP LAWMAKERS TO FOUND NEW PARTY

SK310131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 86 p 1

[Text] The "New Conservative Club," composed of 12 lawmakers who withdrew from the major opposition New Korea Democratic party, held a preparatory committee meeting to found a political party at the Ambassador Hotel yesterday.

Some 2,500 people attended the rally to found a party, tentatively named the "People's Democratic Party (Minjing-Minju-Dang)."

At the rally, the NCC chairman, Rep. Yu Han-yol, was elected chairman of the committee. Rep. Yu said in an address that the current Constitution should be revised to provide for the parliamentary cabinet system because the presidential system has just resulted in extreme confrontations of political forces.

The preparatory committee declared in a prospectus, "We can no longer waste national energies in confrontations and should create a political party to take root among ordinary citizens to tide the nation over the current political crisis." The participants adopted a resolution in which they vowed to re-introduce the cabinet system to put an end to the possibility of dictatorship by one man.

PROFESSORS' RECENT STATEMENT 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

SK040118 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Professors' Statement"]

[Text] It is good to see that nation's political scene becoming increasingly reconciliatory, retreating from its former state of confrontation. This certainly reflects the growing popular desire to see political stability maintained. And it is as a result of such overwhelming public sentiment that the voices of radical students have grown weaker. We are only anxious to see such trends continue. As such, it is extremely regrettable that some university professors have recently issued a joint statement that is prone to agitate radical activism. Although they numbered far less than one percent of the nation's total faculty membership, we cannot help being concerned about their act.

A close examination of the roster shows the most of the signatories have habitually engaged in such agitation. Considering the role they have played so far behind radical student activism, due to attention must be paid to this latest act. The signatory professors, in their statement, expressed support, or sympathy, for the leftist rhetoric of the student radicals who deny our liberal democracy itself. Their motive, therefore, cannot but be interpreted as being aimed at preventing the political situation from coming to a solution by means of dialogue.

Unless they are indeed interested in abetting the horrid eventuality such student extremists entertain, they must discontinue their reckless behavior. They must foresee the dire consequences that might result from their irresponsibility. What we expect from them is not irresponsible acts, but reasonable behavior true to their academic pursuit.

The signatory professors questioned the legitimacy of the incumbent government, apparently deliberately ignoring the legitimate process by which the incumbent government was inaugurated. After all, they have so far abided by what is stipulated in the existing system. It may be conceivable to discuss the shortcomings of the present system with a view to reform, but it is absurd to ignore it entirely.

The professors must also look squarely at the danger involved in the radical students' call for withdrawal of the American forces from Korea. Given the present realities, it would be tantamount to encourage the north Korean Communists to venture a reinvasion of South Korea. It was Pyongyang's invasion that initially made the U.S. presence here necessary, as it is the north's unceasing threats which have made their continued presence imperative.

They also called for direct presidential election, as if it were the only choice at present. Needless to say, it is up to the people to determine what form of government or election system should be employed. It is not becoming of academic professors to put forth the bid now being offered by opposition politicians. They should avoid engaging in politics if they are sincere about pursuing their genuine, nonpartisan academic quest. Dogmatism is unbecoming of a genuine academic.

PROFESSOR SIGNING STATEMENT DENIED OVERSEAS STUDY

SK050203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A university professor is likely to be denied the chance of government-paid overseas study just because he signed a so-called political statement of professors. He is Prof. Pak Pan-yong, 44, teaching business administration at Hansin University.

According to the university, he was not even given the chance to be tested for his language ability despite his being recommended by the university for the government-paid overseas study program. At present, the Education Ministry sends about 200 professors overseas for study annually, and the screening of applicants is virtually dependent upon recommendations provided by universities.

Prof. Pak had been dismissed from Kangwon University during the period of political upheaval in 1980. He became professor of Hansin University in 1984, where he now works as the dean of general affairs. He signed the so-called political statement on the current issue, which was released on April 2. Sources at the ministry said the professor was excluded because it is unlikely that he could engage in study abroad because of his administrative duty as the dean of general affairs of the university.

SNU ACTIVISTS DENIED GRADUATE MILITARY PRIVILEGES

SK050144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A dozen alumni of the graduate schools of Seoul National University plan to file a lawsuit against the Education Ministry arguing that they have been denied the due privilege of a shortened military duty. It was learned that they were being denied the privilege because of their records of having been involved in anti-government campus protests.

Under the present regulation, those who complete graduate school can finish their military duty by engaging in a six-month course training if they are accredited as government-certified professionals. All of them passed the ministry screening last month to be certified as special professional personnel.

SPK RAPS U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK041328 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 4 Jun 86

["A Hoax" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 4 -- Why the State Department of the United States has, since the end of the 1970's and the early 1980's maintained that the USSR and its allies "use chemical weapons in Southeast Asia".

It is known that by doing this the U.S. imperialists want to cover up their own crimes against innocent people in this region during the Indochina war, and refuse to pay their debt to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea-victims of their chemical warfare and also their debt to the American and Australian war veterans who have been affected by toxic chemicals used by the Pentagon during the Vietnam war from January 1962 to February 1971. Having hatched up the "yellow rain" story, the U.S. imperialists, together with the Chinese expansionists, the Thai ultra-rightists and the Pol Pot butchers, have hoped to discredit the Soviet Union, and Vietnam.

Yet, despite all their efforts many U.S. officials, including former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defence Secretary Weinberger and President Reagan have since 1981 failed to produce any evidence, meanwhile, many scientists have come up with irrefutable evidence showing that this has been a hoax.

In a letter to the Vietnamese UN mission, Professor A.M. Pfeiffer of the Montana University excerpted articles in science bulletins to refute the U.S. charge, among them one carried in the British paper GUARDIAN on Nov 3, 1983 which says: "The weakness of the American claims is demonstrated by the fact that no other government defence laboratory has been able to establish the presence of fungal toxins in the yellow spots from Southeast Asia. Our own chemical defence establishment at Brotham Down has not found anything and neither has the Australian Defence laboratory".

American Professor Meselson and three colleagues were quoted as saying on that occasion that the findings would suggest the soldier had eaten mouldy food a day or two before he died, and that they believed that there might indeed be a mycotoxin problem in Southeast Asia but that was not related to chemical warfare. The cause was contaminated food.

And recently THE WASHINGTON POST quoted the studies made in Canada and Great Britain indicating that the toxic substances found in the so-called "yellow rain" are only the natural substances, a kind of poisonous mushroom which had contaminated the food. According to an article carried on WASHINGTON POST May 29, 1986 Mr Gordon Vachon, a Canadian specialist in chemical and biological warfare, declared: "We haven't any information which permit us to reach a scientific conclusion"...

"It has never, according to my knowledge, had any research on the food produced in the region to see if it should have contained mycotoxins (...). It should be then worse to speculate in one sense or another". So, the enemy, have their own purpose. [sentence as received] But how can they turn up the land by putting ploughshare before the buffaloes?

CGDK DEFENSE COORDINATING COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

BK310256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 May 86

[28 May "Press communique of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for National Defense"]

[Text] A meeting of the three ministers in charge of the CGDK's Coordinating Committee for National Defense was held on 28 May under the chairmanship of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK.

The meeting examined Cambodia's political and military situation and expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the military, political, and diplomatic fields during the past 2 months. In the diplomatic field, 40 countries have already lent their support to the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal dated 17 March 1986. The meeting noted that the Hanoi authorities' deceitful propaganda on the troop withdrawal from Cambodia was just an annual rotation of troops. Moreover, this year the Hanoi authorities have stepped up their plan to occupy Cambodia by sending two more divisions to withstand the increasing attacks by the resistance forces inside Cambodia. The setting up of the two new coordinating committees for military activities and for information and press in April 1986 has strengthened the struggle of the CGDK and the Cambodian people for national liberation.

The meeting formulated a number of principles regarding the tasks of the two committees. The three factions of the CGDK unanimously decided to increase their coordination further to pursue their struggle in all fields -- military, political, and diplomatic -- until final victory.

[Dated] 28 May 1986

Son Sann Statement

BK311002 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Statement by CGDK Prime Minister and KPNLF President Son Sann on outcome of the CGDK's defense coordinating committee meeting -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] My respects to venerable monks; dear compatriots inside Cambodia and along the border: Yesterday [28 May] I convened a meeting of the defense ministers of the three factions of the CGDK -- namely the factions of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea, and the KPNLF -- to discuss the current military situation in Cambodia, seek all means to strengthen unity among the 3-faction combatants against the Vietnamese, and take effective measures to improve our hit-and-run tactics against the Vietnamese in Cambodia. The meeting clearly noted two points of importance: Vietnam's desire to seal off the border by digging canals, building fences, and planting booby traps has not been satisfied; we continue to be able to go into the interior in large numbers. Tens of thousands of our men are now inside the country. The KPNLF has nearly 10,000 men in Cambodia. In the not too distant future, we will have more than 10,000 men inside the country. On the side of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, many men have already infiltrated. As for the other faction, it has the most men in the country. Therefore, Vietnam's objective to seal off the border has been a failure.

Another Vietnamese dream -- to pull out some troops from the border in order to concentrate forces on crushing our side in the interior -- has also failed to come true, for the combatants of the tripartite CGDK are attacking the Vietnamese everywhere. In the past, our actions were concentrated only in western Cambodia, mostly in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces and around Tonle Sap Lake. Now, we are attacking them deeper inside the country. So far, we have launched four attacks on Kompong Thom and three on Battambang. In the latest attack on Battambang, the three factions closely joined hands in a powerful attack on the Vietnamese, killing many Vietnamese soldiers and two Soviet advisers. The remaining Soviet advisers rushed onto a plane and flew back to Phnom Penh. We attack the Vietnamese in Kompong Speu, in the region east of Phnom Penh, in Kompong Cham, and around Phnom Penh, such as at Snuol and Roka Kaong. We thus see that Vietnam's hopes to crush us in the interior of the country have not been fulfilled.

We know very well that the Vietnamese are strong, that they remain strong. However, for 7 years they have failed to eliminate us. Two years ago, during the 1984-85 dry season, they launched a powerful major offensive at the border. But now we have vacated the border, coming into the interior to avoid being hit.

The meeting thus concluded that Vietnam's attempt to seal off the border and hopes to smash us inside the country were unsuccessful. Instead, we are attacking, harassing them everywhere. When the Vietnamese attack, we run away in small groups. When they relent, we join forces and attack them all-out, like in Battambang. We know that Vietnam remains strong. But we need to tell the compatriots in the interior that no one there supports the Vietnamese who have forced hundreds of thousands of our people to clear brush, defuse mines, to be killed or crippled in the process, and to contract malaria in the jungles. Many people from the interior, including those in Heng Samrin's ranks, have come to the border to join us. According to latest reports, groups of hundreds of them have come over to our side, bringing arms with them.

We can see that the brothers in the interior do not support the Vietnamese, and soldiers of the Heng Samrin side have made it known that they dislike working with and for the Vietnamese. In some localities, they have mutinied against the Vietnamese. The civilians in the interior, such as in Roluos, have also rebelled against them. Therefore, the Vietnamese aggressors are finding themselves in great difficulty, experiencing a serious crisis in the interior.

I would like to inform all compatriots that it is good for you to rebel against the Vietnamese and to defect to our side at the border, bringing weapons with you. But it is preferable for you to stay in the interior, waiting for us who are now by the tens of thousands going into the interior to meet you and cooperate with you. Anyone who is a fighter, who is armed, can join us inside the country in fighting the Vietnamese in the interior. If you leave the country, the Vietnamese would bring their own people to our country without opposition. Let us stay in the interior and oppose the Vietnamese. Let us join hands against them.

In the international arena, I would like to inform you that our 8-point proposal in which we ask Heng Samrin to come over to our side is now supported by more than 40 countries. The other day, I said that a number of them had supported this proposal and I also listed them. Now, there are too many to count. More than 40 countries voiced their support and more are going to do so. Therefore, I would like to beg all compatriots to wait for us inside the country. Then we will join forces, heads, minds, and -- if possible -- arms to attack the Vietnamese more vigorously in the interior, making their life in Cambodia very difficult. Abroad, international opinion is now well aware of the Cambodian problem and is supporting the 8-point proposal.

I take this opportunity to take leave of all of you. In a few days I will leave for Europe to inform European countries about the situation in Cambodia, giving them the same information I just gave you. I will also request their assistance to enable more of our men to infiltrate into the interior of Cambodia. I will also drum up support for the 8-point proposal from any countries that have not yet voiced their support for it. Furthermore, I will ask those countries planning to give aid to Vietnam and Cambodia to refrain from aiding Vietnam at this moment, despite the fact that Vietnam is experiencing serious economic hardship.

We do not hate the Vietnamese people. However, in order to stop the Vietnamese from occupying our country, it is necessary for us to ask such countries to set conditions on Vietnam. If Vietnam needs economic aid, it should first withdraw troops from Cambodia. The rich countries would give their economic aid to Vietnam when it has withdrawn troops from Cambodia. This is to allow Cambodia to breathe again and to restore peace and happiness to our people who have suffered for years. This is the objective of my forthcoming visit.

It is my hope that the Cambodian compatriots on Heng Samrin's side will soon agree to join us, although neither Heng Samrin nor the Vietnamese have yet to give approval of our 8-point proposal. This is because the sole duty facing all Cambodians is to rebuild our country into an independent, neutral, human, free, and democratic state where the people can enjoy religious freedom. The people on the Phnom Penh side or on any other side will surely agree to join hands to liberate our country and build it as an independent state. Therefore, I continue to nurture the hope that soon the people on Heng Samrin's side will agree to talk with us in order to bring about national reconciliation and union. Once we achieve reconciliation and union, we can become independent again. The history of Cambodia shows that whenever we were divided, we lost independence and whenever we were reunited, we regained national independence. Thus, all compatriots, be they the Phnom Penh faction of the tripartite coalition, must help each other and join hands to realize alliance and union of all Cambodians.

During the meeting, I noted that the three factions made every effort to bring about even greater cooperation to launch even greater attacks against the Vietnamese. Solidarity among the factions should be strengthened and each faction should also be strengthened so that the coalition government is subsequently strengthened. I asked all factions to work hard to strengthen solidarity among the Cambodian's and to strengthen the factions themselves. When Heng Samrin joins us, I will ask for the same thing: all four Cambodian factions must be united. Then, we will be able to build our country into an independent country with true neutrality, human rights, freedom, territorial integrity, religion, and democracy.

This is the major thing I ask of all of you before leaving for an overseas mission to find ways to make our people stronger in attacking the Vietnamese aggressors, denying them an easy life in Cambodia and forcing them to negotiate with us in accordance with our 8-point proposal. We will ask the United Nations to help bring pressure on Vietnam, too. Goodbye, dear compatriots both in the interior and along the border.

CGDK MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SRV ATTACK ON CAMP

BK310340 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 30 May 86

[30 May "Statement of the CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman condemning Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors for attacking Cambodian refugee camp at Ta Ngoc, called Site 8" -- read by announcer]

[Text] At about 0800 on 29 May, The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia fired artillery shells for about 40 minutes into a Cambodian refugee camp at Ta Ngoc -- called Site 8 -- in Thailand's Prachin Buri Province. Fourteen shells landed in the middle of the camp as the Cambodian refugees were eating breakfast in their houses with their families. Twenty Cambodians -- mostly women and children -- were killed and 30 others were wounded.

This attack was launched 1 day after the Hanoi authorities had declared that they have begun to withdraw part of their troops from Cambodia in accordance with their plan to withdraw all their troops by 1990. This is another criminal act of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in addition to the uncountable heinous crimes that they have continuously committed against innocent Cambodians in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodia into their abject Indochinese federation. This is also another gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK vehemently and indignantly condemn this new genocidal crime of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. This attack against Ta Ngoc Camp by the Hanoi authorities constitutes a most cowardly and abject revenge for their bitter defeats suffered during the 1985-86 dry season both on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and in the international arena, where the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem has been enthusiastically supported by the world community. Moreover, the Hanoi authorities' rejection of this 8-point proposal has laid bare their aggressive and war-like face so that they can no longer deceive others and have become more seriously isolated in the world. Due to this total impasse, the Hanoi authorities have lost their senses and turned against anyone.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to the world community to raise their voices in condemnation of this new genocidal crime committed against the Cambodian race by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. We call on them to take necessary and urgent measures to prevent the Hanoi authorities from committing any more crimes against innocent Cambodians. The most effective measure is to exert greater pressure in the political, diplomatic, economic, and financial fields on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to force them to consent to negotiate with the CXHQ on withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to solve their own problems in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 May 1986

[Signed] The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the CGDK

SIHANOUK: PLEDGE OF SUPPORT FROM KIM IL-SONG

PM041208 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 May 86 p 36

[Interview with former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk by Patrice de Beer in Chhang-Sou, DPRK -- date not given]

[Text] Pyongyang -- Chhang-Sou palace, which is 30 minutes' drive from the North Korean capital, is a modern building with the traditional curved roof, nestling amid vegetation and pine trees on the edge of a lake. The scent of the pine trees fills the air in this isolated and peaceful place which is Prince Norodom Sihanouk's official residence during his visits to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, the "great leader." "Thanks to his charming and generous hospitality, this is like a stay in a luxury Swiss sanatorium. This is my only rest, and I can live quietly here far away from journalists. The air is not polluted." The official Cambodian head of state has chosen North Korea, one of the most completely closed countries in the world, to rebuild his health, as he does each year, before going on a tour which will take him to Southeast Asia, to the Cambodian border, to France, to the United Nations, and, of course, to Chhang-Sou, his home base. He would like to be received by Mitterrand and Chirac in Paris in November or December.

In this closely guarded haven of peace Prince Sihanouk is continuing to write his memoirs: He has reached the year 1971. "I swear to you," he told us, "that I have had no direct contact with the Vietnamese, the USSR, or the Soviet bloc here. They are too intransigent: They want me to resign as president of the coalition first, but that is a trap." And he condemned the "arrogance" of the Kremling and Hanoi in rejecting his latest peace proposals.

In these circumstances "I have given up making any proposals. This is the fault of Phnom Penh, Vietnam, and the USSR. But I will continue to chair the coalition despite the irritation of the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Bleu (pro Son Sann). I must do my duty as a Khmer patriot to the end and remain at the head of the anti-Vietnamese resistance. I cannot accept the Vietnamese fait accompli either now or in the future" and, according to him, this fait accompli is not necessarily irreversible despite the resistance's weaknesses. He hopes that a solution can be found through an agreement between Beijing and Moscow, which would be followed by a normalization in relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese. But this is not likely to happen overnight: "The USSR has too many strategic interests in Southeast Asia to abandon Vietnam. It is building two bases in Cambodia: a naval base in Ream-Sihanoukville, and an airbase with missiles and helicopters in the western part of the country between Battambang and Siem Reap, threatening the region and above all Thailand," he said.

The prince continues to follow his usual lifestyle, inviting the few friendly diplomats accredited to Pyongyang for a game of badminton and an evening of dancing. He will be received two or three times during his visit by the "great leader" -- his long-standing friend who, despite increasingly strong pressure from the USSR, still recognizes him as Cambodian head of state. Although there is "no doubt that Korea has developed its cooperation with the USSR in a very marked way recently, President Kim Il-song told me that I will always be his brother and that we will be inseparable. As long as you are its president," he told me, "we will always have diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea." But what will happen after that? For how long will Pyongyang continue to provide an increasingly discreet -- some say shameful -- refuge for the prince who was formerly frontpage news in an official press which now keeps silent about his visits.

SRV's HOANG BICH SON ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK041354 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] SRV Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son arrived in Bangkok yesterday for a 3-day visit to Thailand. During his stay here, he is scheduled to meet Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong. It is believed that during the meeting, the issue of Vietnam's shelling of the Cambodian refugee camp at Site 8 inside Thailand on 29 May will be brought up for discussion.

ARMY RESHUFFLE DENIED; LAOS WARNED ON INSTRUCTIONS

BK050135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The army has sent a circular denying rumours of a military reshuffle following the appointment of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as army commander-in-chief. The circular, dated June 2, and countersigned by Director of the Army Operations Centre Maj Gen Prasoet Sanlit, said widespread speculations that the army is planning a reshuffle of unit commanders are groundless. The rumours, it said, were circulated by "ill-intentioned persons who want to create rift in the army." The circular also instructed that unit commanders relay the message to their subordinates.

Meanwhile, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi warned yesterday that planes would be sent to intercept any airspace intrusions by Laotian aircraft. He said Soviet-made MiG-21 jetfighters have frequently violated Thai airspace during training. The airspace intrusions by the Laotian planes were mostly reported over the northeastern province of Nong Khai which borders Laos.

Praphan said the MiG-21s normally take off from an airfield known as Wattai near Vientiane. "If Laos continues to violate our airspace we will have to respond by intercepting its planes," he said.

PREM WRITES REAGAN ON RICE PRICE ISSUE

BK050131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday sent a personal letter to President Ronald Reagan urging him to fulfill his promise to lessen the impact of the Farm Act on Thai rice exports, an informed source told THE NATION last night. The two-page letter, which was sent yesterday evening, expressed serious concern over the continuing drop in U.S. rice prices in world markets.

Prem called on President Reagan to take into consideration the close bilateral relations, "which you value so much." The premier pointed out that so far the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] has unilaterally fixed the rice prices since these were first announced seven weeks ago.

In the letter, Prem appealed to Reagan that in the future fixing of U.S. rice prices, USDA should discuss and consult the issue with Thai representatives in Washington.

The premier's message came at a time when rice exporters have complained that if the decline in prices continues Thai rice would further lose its world market share. The falling rice prices have suddenly made U.S. rice competitive in the world market. Thai rice exports are estimated to have dropped to a total of 370,000 tons from 500,000 tons in the same month of last year. Thailand's rice exports are forecast to decline by 100,000 tons this year, largely due to increased competition from the U.S.

ATHIT CITED ON MOVING CAMBODIAN REFUGEE CAMP

BK020213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday toured a camp for displaced Khmers here which they said had been shelled by the Vietnamese and vowed that Thailand will not allow Vietnam to violate her territory again.

When asked about a proposal of relief officials for the camp to be moved further inside Thailand for better security, Gen Athit said: "We have to wait to see. Moving a camp is complicated and costly."

He said if the situation did not worsen the camp would remain where it is. However, the Thai authorities would consider moving the camp if it was in danger, he said.

Col Chalong Chotikakham told the officers the shells were fired from Kampuchean territory three to five kilometres east of Ta Ngoc Hill which towers above the Site 8 camp. The military has recently reported heavy fighting in the area opposite Site 8 between Khmer Rouge fighters and Vietnamese troops.

The people in Site 8 are civilian followers of the Khmer Rouge which is the strongest Khmer resistance force fighting the Vietnamese.

THAI RAT PRAISES NEW ARMY CHIEF'S INITIATIVES

BK041001 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Editorial: "New Changes in the Army"]

[Text] A few days after he was appointed Army commander in chief by royal decree, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut introduced several changes in the Army. First, he declared his intent to separate the Army from politics which is not its duty. He also said he would serve as army chief for 2 years only.

The Army Chief told a group of Chunlachomklao Military Academy Class 10 officers who paid him a visit to offer their congratulations that he will change the method of appointing transferring officers. The Army chief will no longer monopolize the reshuffle, but a committee will be set up to be in charge of it. He said the appointment of the army chief should also be approved by the subordinates.

We believe that the plan to separate the Army from politics will help promote unity, solidarity, and integrity in the Army. The Army will serve as a true apparatus in its duty for the country and the people instead of being a personal Army of or a power base for a particular individual or group of people who exploit it for their political ambition.

His pledge to serve as Army commander for only 2 years, although he is entitled to remain there for many more years, and his willingness to declare his financial assets before taking over his new job is praiseworthy. It shows that he wants to give a chance to his subordinates to get promotions and prevent the abuse of the top Army post for irrelevant power.

The change in method of military reshuffle would mean an end to the system of favoritism and proteges which is widely practised in the bureaucracy, including the Armed Forces. Promotion based on merit is the correct method in personnel administration and it is fair for all subordinates.

Justice should be the rule in administration of national affairs. Appointments, transfers, promotions, or punishments of officials should be based on their capability and suitability rather than on their closeness to or personal relationship with their superiors. Justice will create unity, solidarity, and integrity in the Army. All concerned authorities in the entire bureaucracy including the military and civilians should support this line so that our national administration will be guided by justice and achieve greater efficiency.

'ARMY GENERAL' STEPS IN TO HEAL UDP RIFT

BK050133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[By Phanni N. Konkit]

[Text] The disarray in the United Democratic Party (UDP) took a new twist yesterday following mediation efforts by an "army general" to patch up the intra-party rifts. As a result, two group leaders ended their plan to break away and vowed to stay in the party. The behind-the-scenes bid to dissuade former Ayutthaya MP Col Narong Kittikhachon and former Maha Sarakham MP Thawit Klinprathum from quitting the party was set in motion Tuesday night. It bore fruit yesterday morning.

It all started after UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat received a phone call Tuesday evening from Col Narong who aired his frustration over the way he was treated in the UDP. Col Narong informed Buntheng that he had made up his mind to quit the party. The phone call prompted Buntheng to contact the "general" to seek his "good office" in a bid to stall what threatened to snowball into a wave of mass defections in the party, which was formed to stand against the return of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as premier after the general election.

The mediator managed to reach Col Narong yesterday morning to listen to his grievances and volunteered to help mediate between him and other faction leaders. Col Narong reportedly felt that some figures in the party did not regard him with prestige and that he was uncertain about the future of the party. He was quoted as saying that he must be assured that the party he was to stay with must have a good future; otherwise the Chat Thai Party from which he had defected would look down upon him.

The "general" afterwards put the line through to many other UDP leaders including Col Phon Roengpraseotwit, the chairman of the UDP's advisory board, Tamchai Khamphato, the party secretary general and Mongkon Simarot, the party's general campaign manager. The phone call apparently pacified Col Narong, who in turn called up Thawit and persuaded him to stay on in the party. The two former Chat Thai MP's have been close friends and they initially planned to switch to the Ratsadon Party. Col Narong also earlier pondered over the possibility of joining the Liberal Party of former University Affairs Minister Prida Phatthanathabut.

As a result, Thawit and Narong yesterday called separate news conferences during which they vowed to stay on in the UDP. But Thawit told THE NATION Ratsadon Party of Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan did approach him. The contacts were established through Dr Niphon Sasithon and Dr Phaithun Khruakao of the Ratsadon Party. Thawit also admitted that Col Narong had problems in UDP but he added that the "matter has been cleared up." Narong also told THE NATION that although he was staying in UDP, there was nothing certain during the days before the candidacy registration deadline. "It depends on how the candidates that I have selected for UDP will be treated. If I leave, 70 candidates will follow me," he said.

In a related development, Prida told Narong that he may have to merge his Liberal Party with Narong's party if his party failed to meet the legal requirement of fielding at least 174 candidates in the upcoming election. Prida is close to Col Narong whose Sukhothai residence is in the neighborhood of Prida's party head office. At the Sukhothai residence, another UDP leader Bunloet Loetpricha affirmed that he will not defect from UDP. "How can I do so? I have no time to switch from one party to another. It is too late now," he said.

Meanwhile, former Loei MP Pracha Bunyanet has decided to join UDP in turn rejecting an offer from former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian's Community Action Party (CAP). Pracha will recruit a candidate who will run with him in Loei. The former Loei MP is a defector from the Social Action Party. He was formerly deputy secretary to the prime minister when Buntheng was deputy prime minister.

CHAWALIT URGES CONTINUED PRESSURE ON COMMUNISTS

BK050716 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut urged Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) officers to be more serious in their duty to suppress Communism which he said still existed and maintained its objective of subverting national security. He made this remark to ISOC officers led by Acting Deputy Army Chief and Deputy Director of the ISOC Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, who turned up this morning to congratulate Gen Chawalit for having assumed the position of the ISOC director.

Gen Chawalit said Communist activities and political ideology remained a major threat to national security and must not be overlooked. He praised Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the former ISOC director, for having successfully maintained national security through a period of both internal and external Communist threats. "We still need his advice for our operations to be effective," he noted.

On his position as the ISOC director, Gen Chawalit said he had asked Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to keep Gen Athit in this position but the prime minister said it was a traditional practice for the Army chief to direct the internal security operations and that advice could still be sought from Gen Athit when necessary. Saying that he was still inexperienced, Gen Chawalit asked for advice and cooperation from all officers concerned.

CORRECTION TO CHAWALIT'S PROMOTION CEREMONY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ceremony Marks Transfer of Military Power," published in the 4 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page J 1. The sourceline should read: BK040948 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN ARRIVE IN HANOI FOR TALKS

OW041223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 KYODO -- A 10-member private Japanese trade delegation arrived here Wednesday for a two-week visit, the first business mission from Japan in seven years.

During their stay until June 19, the mission members are scheduled to hold a series of talks with Vietnamese trade and business leaders on ways of expanding bilateral trade -- currently lopsided in Japan's favor -- by increasing imports of local products such as coffee, sesame, fruit, cuttlefish and logs.

An exchange of opinions is also expected on Vietnam's new investment law and a Japanese request for permission to open representative offices of trading firms in Hanoi.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK041120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Commentary by (Quang Loi) in recent issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "A Dish That is Hard To Sell"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State recently reiterated its shopworn story about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. Washington has repeatedly spread this odious and slanderous charge against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In 1980, the United States concocted a fictitious story about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Cambodia by Vietnamese troops. However, Washington's dark scheme was exposed by the results of on-the-spot investigations conducted by many teams of western experts and researchers on weaponry. These experts and researchers declared that there was no evidence of the so-called yellow rain clamorously alleged by Washington.

Recently, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL even spread the news that the Canadian Government will soon announce its conclusion that yellow rain along the Thai-Cambodian border has been caused by toxic chemicals. This news was also reported by the BANGKOK POST. Later, however, the BANGKOK POST quoted the Canadian ambassador to Thailand as saying that the research agency of the Canadian Defense Ministry had never reached any conclusion on the issue of yellow rain in Southeast Asia.

Despite the fact that it has repeatedly been unmasked, Washington still obstinately seeks to advertise this unwanted dish among the general public. A broad sector of public opinion in the world, including that in the United States, no longer believes Washington's clamoring about the so-called yellow rain in Southeast Asia. THE WASHINGTON POST on 29 May reiterated that research conducted in Britain had found no proof of yellow rain at 35 points along the Thai-Cambodian border which the United States claims were attacked with chemical weapons. People maintain that the United States has done this not because of its concern for human health and the environment in Southeast Asia, but for the sinister political purpose of justifying its extremely barbarous crime of using toxic chemicals on a large scale against Vietnam in the past, which has been strongly condemned by public opinion, as well as covering up its plan to manufacture new chemical weapons. That plan, to resume production after 17 years was approved by the NATO member countries on 22 May.

The Pentagon now has a total of 300,000 tons of chemical weapons. These include the binary type -- nerve gas. Half of this huge quantity of chemical weapons is stored in Asia, the Pacific, and Western Europe.

No one but the United States has perpetrated the most serious crime of using toxic chemicals against mankind. It is also the United States which, together with its allies, is frantically preparing for a large-scale chemical war, thus advancing the arms race in an area no less dangerous than nuclear weapons.

The United States' odious slander campaign concerning yellow rain in Southeast Asia is part of a scheme to collude with the Chinese expansionist and hegemonists and the reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles to overshadow the three Indochinese countries' good-will proposal and lower the increasing high prestige of the PRK.

Washington's replay of the cracked record "Yellow rain in Southeast Asia" at the very moment of the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia is also aimed at playing down the significance of this troop withdrawal. In a seemingly close coordination of effort, the Beijing authorities on 30 May repeated the prosy allegation that Hanoi is intensifying its Vietnamization of Cambodia by dispatching hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to that country as part of a new plan to raise the Vietnamese population there to 700,000, and that Vietnamese emigrants now comprise 60 percent of the population of Phnom Penh.

At the same time, Bangkok shouted that the Vietnamese Armed Forces had shelled a Cambodian refugee camp and caused many civilian casualties, despite many international aid officials' suspecting Khmer Rouge involvement in this shelling. Even more insolent was the fact that Bangkok addressed a protest note to the UN slandering Vietnam.

The chorus of slander by Washington, Beijing, and Bangkok has been negated by reality. It only shows that they are the worst enemies of the Southeast Asia peoples.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES DOWN; APPLICANTS BACKLOGGED

BK041144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 (AFP) -- The number of Vietnamese allowed to emigrate under the United Nations-supervised Orderly Departure Program hit a three-year low last month, which some sources attributed to disputes between Hanoi and host countries, primarily the United States.

The 1,256 Vietnamese allowed to leave the country last month under the program overseen by the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was the lowest monthly total since May 1983, UNHCR figures released Wednesday showed. The dwindling totals confirmed Hanoi's desire to gradually reduce the number of emigres, said Western observers who estimated that this year scarcely more than 20,000 would be allowed to leave.

About 9,000 Vietnamese left legally in the first months of this year, down from 11,000 in the same period last year, and observers said the drop was due to disputes which arose in the past several months between Hanoi and receiving countries. The main problem, they said, was a backlog of tens of thousands of applicants who had been left in limbo after receiving either an exit visa from Vietnam or an entry visa for another country, but not both.

Hanoi has accused Washington of stalling in accepting 20,000 applicants who had been interviewed by U.S. authorities and duly issued Vietnamese exit visas. As a result of the disputes, Hanoi suspended U.S. interviews with 30,000 candidates who had already received exit visas. UNHCR mediation efforts failed to get the program under way again. "The number of departures for the United States now depends entirely on the visas issued each month by the U.S. authorities to Vietnamese who already have their exit visas," a UNHCR official said.

The United States, meanwhile, says Hanoi has denied exit visas to 30,000 refugees it is ready to accept. Departures to other countries of refuge, notably Canada and Australia, have also fallen after similar problems.

Beyond these technical problems, caused chiefly by differences in criteria used to select candidates, observers said that in general Hanoi wanted gradually to reduce the number of emigres. Some Vietnamese officials have told Western diplomats they would like to see departures limited to cases involving separated families or Amerasians, while other have spoken privately of the end of the Orderly Departure Program.

Last month, 673 Vietnamese received visas for the United States, 250 for Australia, 153 for Canada and 97 for France. UNHCR figures show that those four countries have received most of the refugees since the Orderly Departure Program set up in 1979.

The program hit a low point in 1983, when only 19,000 Vietnamese were granted permission to leave. In 1984 departures peaked at nearly 30,000 departures, but last year the number slipped again to 25,000.

AFP REPORTS ON 'RELAXATION' IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK041012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam June 4 (AFP) -- Authorities have bowed to a recent barrage of public complaints about bureaucracy and bad management by loosening their grip on the city, residents and officials said.

Foreign and Vietnamese residents saw evidence of simplified administrative measures, relaxed police procedures and a freer atmosphere in general recently, while a city official confirmed that a relaxation had been ordered. "People were asking for more freedom. We have to provide it if we want to win their confidence," the official added.

Authorities also said that several junior officials had been dismissed for corruption and that important changes were likely in the local party leadership when local and provincial congresses begin in August. In an officially-endorsed criticisms campaign for the past three months, many residents voiced their grievances in public meetings around Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) "for the first time since 1975," one party official said. They denounced bureaucracy, authoritarian bosses, police and administrative repression, bad management, corruption, nepotism and a lack of contact with party leaders, he added. "The criticism of the population were well-founded in nine out of ten cases," said Tran Cao Hien, chairman of the 5th District Popular Committee.

"This kind of campaign should have been conducted regularly in the past." But, he added, some residents "still hesitate to speak because of a fear of reprisal from the officials they name." The criticism campaign was encouraged by city leaders, who repeatedly stressed that it should be conducted publicly. The newspaper SAIGON GIAIPHONG demonstrated the official sanction by publishing letters from readers criticizing the Communist Party Central Committee and the Politburo.

City officials said they had already implemented a series of temporary measures as a result of the campaign, such as raising teachers' salaries, without waiting for the green light from Hanoi. "It's not possible to wait to correct the most serious problems," one official said.

Mr Hien, the 5th District official, said authorities "have had to listen to the population and simplify several administrative procedures, to help cut down on bureaucracy." The most frequent complaint, various sources said, was about the activities of police and local militia forces who have kept the former capital of South Vietnam on a tight rein over the past 10 years.

Several Western residents remarked that they had noticed a certain liberalization in the past two months. "The police have relaxed, residents seem less scared and are speaking more freely," one foreigner said. "One has the feeling that since the campaign started, officials have adopted a low profile and that the noose around the city has been loosened," In line with the new attitude, a Vietnamese resident said that his street was advised by a police officer 24 hours in advance of a "surprise" check. "This was inconceivable just a couple of months ago," he said. "It wasn't a coincidence," a city official told a group of visiting foreigners. "A relaxation has been ordered."

Although police and checkpoints are omnipresent and a midnight to 5 a.m. curfew remains in effect, there are other signs of a relaxation by city authorities. Sidewalk vendors, banished by police at the beginning of the year, have reappeared in central Ho Chi Minh city. Municipal authorities also allowed a nightclub to open last month, a first in Communist Vietnam.

A Ho Chi Minh City official assured a visitor that the liberalization is not just temporary -- a respite before another crackdown. "We are not going to go backwards," he said, adding that the "necessary" liberalization will last because the "public demands it."

NGUYEN VAN HIEU GREETES FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OWO42357 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- A meeting in commemoration of the 25th founding anniversary of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association took place in Paris on May 31. On this occasion, the association's National Committee reviewed its activities over the past 25 years since its foundation in strengthening its friendly ties with the Vietnamese people. Charles Fourniau, secretary general of the association, read out a greeting message from Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association.

Also present at the meeting were Minister Cu Huy Can on a current working visit there and a Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau. The latter thanked the association and the French people for their wholehearted and constant contributions to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation in the past and for national construction and defence at present. Ambassador Ha Van Lau presented the association with an embroidery bearing the inscription "solidarity-friendship-cooperation".

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON 'MISUNDERSTANDING' IN JAKARTA TIES

BK040939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says recent articles in the Indonesian armed forces newspaper which criticized Australia do not reflect the view of the Indonesian Government. The articles in the newspaper, ANGATAN BESANJATA, have described Australia as arrogant and hostile. They have also criticized elements in the Australian Labor Party, universities, and the news media.

Mr Hawke told parliament that the articles showed there is still some misunderstanding in Indonesia about Australia and its people and government. He said no government could have done more than his to put past disputes behind it and look to the future. He urged Australian politicians and those in responsible positions to use every opportunity to increase understanding between the Indonesian and Australian people. Mr Hawke said his government paid close attention to Indonesia as soon as it took office, and he believed he had built good relations with President Suharto.

INDONESIA SAID TO POSE MILITARY THREAT

BK050309 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sydney, Australia, June 5 (AFP) -- Australia faces a military threat from Indonesia, even though this was not spelt out in the public version of the Australia defence review released this week, the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW said Thursday. The national daily said in an editorial that there were no signs of a military buildup in Indonesia which "does not possess the military strength or discipline to mount an invasion of Australia."

The threat was more in "terms of structural hostility in powerful minorities in a country whose continuing obsession with territorial control (security) holds the potential for recurring regional skirmishes."

It added: "there is not doubt that the Indonesian armed forces regard Australia as a historical impediment to territorial expansion, most notably in the case of Australia's criticism of Indonesia's annexation of Timor a decade ago."

The FINANCIAL REVIEW, one of only two Australian news organisations still represented in Jakarta after the Indonesian Government's crackdown on Australian journalists, said the Dibb Report on national defence planning carefully avoided giving much away about the extent to which Indonesia is assessed as a possible threat. "But the unfortunate fact is that Australia does face a threat from Indonesia. In Australia's uneasy relationship with Indonesia, low-level harassment of remote Australian territory, as Mr Paul Dibb (author of the report) puts it, now stands out as a clear possibility."

NEW GOVERNMENT ASSESSED AFTER FIRST 100 DAYS

Aquino Cites Gains

HK041436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday said her first 100 days in office had brought lower inflation, a stable currency, and increased foreign exchange reserves, but stressed that "huge" problems remained. Mrs Aquino also cited as her main achievements unshackling of the courts from "political interference," press freedom, military reforms and peace offerings to communist guerrillas.

Speaking at her bi-monthly show on state-run television, Mrs Aquino called for hard work and faith in her government, saying: "Your government can and is, creating the conditions for recovery but that recovery can only be carried forward by your efforts."

The Philippine economy had undergone two consecutive years of decline before a popular uprising three months ago ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and installed Mrs Aquino as the rightful winner of Presidential elections in February.

She said Wednesday the "good news" was that the inflation rate which was 50 percent in 1984 and 23 percent last year "has now come down to a rate of 2.1 percent," and that "the value of the peso has strengthened." Manila's foreign exchange reserves have also increased by 85 percent and interest rates have fallen sharply. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin told the same show the 50 percent dip to 15 percent would motivate private industry to invest and create new jobs.

Mrs Aquino also cited the release of some 500 political prisoners, the drafting of a new constitution, lower fertilizer prices and land reform for poor farmers, and abolition of restrictive labor laws as her other feats. But she said the country's legacy of debt, a bankrupt government, poverty, corruption and insurgency." Mr Marcos left behind a depleted treasury and a foreign debt currently estimated at 27 billion dollars, for which the Aquino government is seeking easier terms to allow it to achieve economic growth.

Mrs Aquino had pledged to hold ceasefire talks with the leadership of the communist underground, whose 16,500-strong New People's Army grew rapidly in the last years of the 20-year Marcos regime. "There is no instant revolution nor, I must tell you are there instant answers. We had a snap election, then we had a snap revolution, but I never promised you snap solutions" Mrs Aquino said.

The television program also showed in full Wednesday's cabinet meeting which had her ministers arguing on national government's financial support for local government projects and other local issues.

Mayor Accomplishments Noted

HK050441 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The dismantling of the framework of the Marcos dictatorship is the most important achievement of the Aquino government as it approaches the end of its first 100 days in power. This assessment was made by Malacanang. It added that the dismantling was made possible through the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa and the replacement of local government officials by officers-in-charge.

Another major accomplishment is the declaration of the Freedom Constitution which was based on the Bill of Rights of the 1935 and 1973 constitutions, says the report.

During its first 100 days, President Aquino reorganized the government, created several commissions including the Commission on Good Government, better known as the commission on sequestration.

KBL Takes 'Negative' View

HK050521 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan's assessment of the first 100 days of President Aquino was negative. In a report by the 7-man assessment body submitted and approved by the 300 members of the central committee, the KBL concluded that the country's economy has deteriorated, the people's suffering has been aggravated and the country has inched closer to communism.

Manila Poll Shows Approval

HK050451 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- Metropolitan Manila residents gave President Corazon Aquino high marks for her performance during her first three months in office, a poll published Thursday showed.

Forty-eight percent rated her overall performance as fair and 44 percent said it was good or very good, for an approval rating of 92 percent. Six percent said it was poor or very poor, and two percent did not respond.

The May 26 to June 2 survey of 300 people was undertaken by the privately run Philippine Survey and Research Center Inc. for the mass-circulation MALAYA newspaper in preparation for Mrs. Aquino's 100th day in office Thursday.

The 53-year-old widow was swept to power February 25 by a military-civilian revolt that sent strongman Ferdinand Marcos to exile following their election battle in which Mr. Marcos's victory was widely disputed here and abroad.

In eight specific performance categories, the president's approval rating was highest at 93 percent for "bringing the national government closer to the people." Seventy-three percent said she was good or very good.

The lowest approval rating was 82 per cent for "generating employment opportunities and livelihood sources." Fifteen percent [said] she was poor or very poor in this category, the lowest disapproval rating she got in the survey.

The other categories and her approval ratings were the handling of her tasks and functions (90), removing graft and corruption (89), eliminating human rights violations (90), reforming the military (88), maintaining peace and order (90), and holding down prices of commodities (89).

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 11 ON BROADCASTING BOARD

HK031003 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 86 p 7

[First paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Executive Order No. 11 Creating the Board of Administrators for Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Radio Philippine Network (RPN), And International Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) Television and Radio Stations, Defining Its Powers and Functions, And For Other Purposes.

Whereas, the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government had requested the temporary sequestration of the facilities, property and equipment of BBC (Channel 2), RPN (Channel 9) and IBC (Channel 13) located in Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Quezon City, because substantial resources of government financial institutions were utilized in their acquisition and expansion by the owners who remain unidentified and in order to properly maintain the assets and ensure continuous dissemination of true and accurate information to the people pending investigation by the Commission and until the question of their true ownership is determined;

Whereas, the Minister of National Defense issued Ministry Order No. A-003 ordering the sequestration of BBC, RPN and IBC television and radio stations, including their properties, funds and other assets ("the seized assets"), and the taking over and assumption of the management, control and operation of the business by a task force to be later constituted;

Whereas, on March 2, 1986 the Minister of Information constituted said task force consisting of a head and four members;

Whereas, the task force has started implementation of the sequestration order and has recommended that the control and custody of the seized assets and the operation and management of the business be vested in a multi-sectoral board in order to achieve an independent, impartial and efficient administration of the operations.

Now, Therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law do hereby order the following:

Section 1. Creation -- There is hereby created a Board of Administrators ("the board"), which shall manage and operate the business and affairs of BBC, RPN and IBC. The Board of Administrators shall have custody of their funds and assets subject to the control and supervision of the Presidential Commission on Good Government in furtherance of its functions and responsibilities under Executive Orders Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. The Board shall, likewise, properly preserve, maintain and operate the assets of the aforementioned companies in accordance with the diligence of a good father of the family and in a manner consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity. The Board shall be composed of seven (7) members chosen who shall be appointed by the Minister of Information after due consultation with the Presidential Commission on Good Government. All members of the board shall come from the private sector. The chairman of the board shall be elected by the members.

Section 2. Police Guidelines and Objectives -- Subject to the regulatory measures which now or hereafter may generally be imposed by the Government on radio and television, the board shall be an independent body free from supervision or control by the Ministry of Information or any government office or agency as regards network affiliation and practices, sponsorship, network time arrangements, talent control, and all other aspects of radio and television operation and management. The board shall endeavor to achieve widest possible dissemination of ideas and maximize service and program viewpoints and opinion sources with service to the public as its ultimate goal, at all times ensuring that freedom of the press is maintained.

Section 3. Functions and Powers -- The board shall function in all respects like a board of directors of a corporation under the Corporation Code. It shall exercise the powers of a board of directors which are considered acts of administration but not acts of strict dominion. It shall also exercise all the powers imposed on trustees under the principles of the general law of trusts, and on officious managers under the law on extracontractual obligations insofar as the same are applicable to or consistent with the provisions of this Order.

Section 4. Compensation. -- The members of the board shall receive for each meeting actually attended per diem as may be fixed by the Presidential Commission on Good Government but which in no case shall exceed the maximum per diems to be paid to members of the board of directors of government-owned or controlled corporations.

Section 5. Vacancy. -- Any vacancy in the board caused by incapacity, resignation, removal, or death shall be filled by the Minister of Information after due consultation with the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

Section 6. Reports -- The Comptroller of the companies shall be appointed by the Presidential Commission on Good Government. He shall submit to the Presidential Commission on Good Government periodical reports of the status of the seized assets and results of its operations as may be determined by the Presidential Commission on Good Government. Copies of said reports shall be sent to the President.

Section 7. Tenure -- The terms of existence of the board shall be co-terminus with the investigation of the seized assets by the Presidential Commission of Good Government and until final disposition of the seized assets in accordance with the findings of the Commission. The members of the board shall hold office at the pleasure of the President.

Section 8. Disposition of Seized Assets -- Without prejudice to the findings of the Commission, the Minister of Information is hereby directed to make studies and recommend to the President such measures and steps as may be necessary to achieve diversification of ownership of the stations and promote healthy competition in the broadcasting and telecasting industry. To properly enable him to carry out his duty, the Minister of Information is hereby authorized to appoint a committee or seek expertise assistance to make such studies and recommendations..

Section 9. Effectivity -- This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of April in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) Joker T. Arroya Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 12 ON SUPREME COURT

HK030749 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 86 p 7

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12

DECLARING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT COMPLETED

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article III of Proclamation No 3 provides that: "All elective and appointive officials and employees under the 1973 Constitution shall continue in office until otherwise provided by proclamation or executive order or upon the designation or appointment and qualification of their successors, if such is made within a period of one year from February 25, 1986";

WHEREAS, Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee and Associate Justices Vicente Abad Santos, Jose V. Feria, Pedro L. Yap, Marcelo B. Fernan, Andres R. Narvasa, Ameurfina Melencio-Herrera, Nestor B. Alampay, Hugo E. Gutierrez Jr and Isagani A. Cruz had already been appointed to the Supreme Court and have assumed office, without prejudice to the filling of the remaining vacancies;

WHEREAS, the other Associate Justices who were appointed prior to Proclamation No. 3 have tendered their courtesy resignations and extended to the President their cooperation in carrying out the peaceful mandate of rebuilding confidence in the entire government system, including the judiciary, which the President accepts with thanks.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby declare the reorganization of the Supreme Court completed.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 16th day of April in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(SIGNED) CORAZON C. AQUINO

BY THE PRESIDENT:

(SIGNED) JOKER T. ARROYO EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AMENDMENT TO GOOD GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ORDER

HK040337 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Amending Executive Order No. 1, dated February 28, 1986, creating the Presidential Commission of Good Government:

I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 1, dated February 28, 1986, creating the presidential Commission on Good Government, is hereby amended by inserting a new section between Sections 5 and 6, as follows: "Section 5-a. The commission is hereby declared a critical agency and its personnel are accordingly exempted from the application of the rules and regulations of the Office of Compensation and Position Classification. The Commission shall determine the salary rates of its regular and contractual personnel, as well as the rates of honorarium of detailed personnel."

Section 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of April in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) Corazon C. Aquino President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) Joker P. Arroyo Executive Secretary

AQUINO NAMES LEUNG DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

HK040331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has approved the appointment of Ernest C. Leung as deputy minister in the Ministry of Finance. Leung was formerly assistant secretary for international monetary affairs in the finance ministry. He was responsible for international financial matters and directly involved in the formulation of international financial policies, negotiations and debt restructuring.

The new deputy minister of finance has been with the government since 1964, starting as a statistical economist in the Program Implementation Agency. He is currently Philippine executive director to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). He also served as the country's alternate executive director to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Leung holds the degrees of bachelor of arts in natural science, Ateneo de Manila University, and master of arts in development economics, Williams College.

GOVERNMENT GETS REDUCED LOAN PLEDGE FROM JAPAN

HK041531 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 86 p 2

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino's government got only about half of the amount of the annual package of soft loans committed by Japan to the ousted government of Marcos.

The agreement signed by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) in Tokyo last week for the 13th yen package to finance infrastructure projects here, dropped four projects that had been approved under the Marcos regime, including three pet projects of the former president's son.

The Aquino government earlier announced the scrapping of the three projects that would have benefited Ilocos Norte where Ferdinand Marcos Jr. was governor, and asked to renegotiate the credit package.

The "Bongbong (the name by which Marcos Jr. is popularly known) projects" were: road improvement and construction of the 72-kilometer stretch of the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway between Laoag City and Allacapan; construction of the water supply systems for Ilocos Norte; and expansion of telephone exchange stations and lines in the general area. The three projects would have fetched a total of Yen13,547 million equivalent to about P1.6 billion at the current exchange rate.

A fourth project, the installation of a floating facility for unloading of grains at the Port of Manila with approved OECF financing of Yen175 million (P20 million), has also been scrapped.

The 13th Japanese credit package renegotiated by the Aquino government also does not include the commodity loan of Yen16,473 million (P1.9 billion) already granted to the previous government.

A ranking leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Japan who visited the Philippines recently said Tokyo would consider sympathetically any request from Manila for the conversion of the loans approved for the development projects that the Aquino government would decide to cancel into the fast-disbursing commodity loans. Past OECF commodity loans financed imports of certain commodities from Japan.

A commodity loan amounting to Yen35.2 billion (P4.04 billion) was granted last year, less than 50 percent of which was relent to Philippine borrowers before the fall of the Marcos government. Despite the apparent reluctance of Philippine importers to use the trade financing facility, Tokyo committed the next loan. The final signing of the commodity loan agreement was suspended however after the February election that led to Marcos's downfall when various foreign nations openly withdrew support from the previous government. Tokyo put it on record however that the suspension of the loan agreement was a political act.

The Japanese government now is reportedly insisting on a 90 percent disbursement of the existing commodity loan fund as a condition for the granting of the next. The LDP leader, Member of Parliament Kabun Muto indicated only a 50 percent disbursement prerequisite.

Both Tokyo and Manila are not explaining why Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government was willing to accommodate the Marcos government on the commodity loan, whose approval served more as a political rather than an economic boost for the past regime, and not the Aquino government which is in dire need of foreign aid.

The new financing obtained by Ongpin from the OECF to finance the rescheduling of Philippine debts falling due last year up to June 30 this year is not a new feature. The original package was boosted by a debt servicing fund of Yen6 billion (P689 million).

The 13th OECF credit package renegotiated by the Aquino government amounts to a total of P2,737 million (about Yen17,067 million) only, while the original amount granted to the Marcos government was P5.7 billion (Yen48,500 million). Compared to the amount of the 12th package, the credit financing has gone down by some 60 percent.

MORE ANTIRIOT BATTALIONS FORMED BY RAMOS

OW031109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 3 KYODO -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos Tuesday ordered the creation of additional anti-riot battalions to quell civil disturbances and violence committed by supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the capital.

Ramos, one of the leaders of a civilian-backed military revolt that ended 20 years of Marcos rule, ordered that a civil disturbance battalion be formed in each of the major service commands -- the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Philippine Constabulary -- and another from the General Headquarters Infantry Brigade. The battalions, each with a normal strength of 600 to 800 men, will support regular anti-riot contingents from the the police and the constabulary's Capital Regional Command (Capcom).

Ramos issued the order a day after police and Capcom troops used tear gas and water cannons to disperse about 3,000 Marcos loyalists from the grounds of the parliament building where they had slept Sunday night. The demonstrators planned to picket the opening session of the Constitutional Commission (Concom) that was addressed by President Corazon Aquino Monday.

Among them were "Freedom Marchers" who arrived in Manila Sunday after trekking 400 kilometers from Marcos' northern Philippine home province of Ilocos Norte. The march, which began May 17, had been marred by clashes between Marcos loyalists and Aquino supporters in which scores were injured.

Loyalists have staged noisy Sunday demonstrations since early April in Manila's Rizal Park, denouncing the Aquino government and calling for the return of Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii. Several journalists and photographers covering these rallies have been mauled by the demonstrators who were angered at what they claimed was biased reporting by local newspapers.

RAMOS VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION FOR FIRST 100 DAYS

Insurgency 'Under Control'

BK050621 Manila PNA in English 0551 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said the current insurgency problem is well under control but he warned that it may deteriorate seriously if political and economic instabilities continue.

On the whole, the insurgency situation has not improved, Ramos said in a press conference as he assessed the first 100 days of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) since the February revolution. However, Ramos said the over-all situation has greatly changed since the renewed confidence of the people in the military and the determination of the new government to wipe out all undesirable vestiges of the old regime.

To sustain the fight against communism, Ramos called on all [words indistinct] insurgency threat. He stressed the importance of an intensified campaign down to the grassroots level of the need for public awareness on the government's counter insurgency drive.

Pertinent government agencies and concerned citizens must assist the military in neutralizing the propaganda efforts of the insurgents and win back the mass base of terrorists to the government's side, Ramos said.

The chief of staff admitted that the Communist Party [CPP] of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], have gained considerably in the psychological front.

Ramos said there is an urgent need to orchestrate and coordinate activities at all levels of the government in order to downgrade communism. He said the insurgents have been deployed practically in all regions in the country.

From Feb. 26 to June 1 this year, a total of 870 incidents or an average of nine violent incidents occurred daily nationwide which resulted in an average of four government troops, four NPA and MNLF rebels and three civilians or a total of 11 killed, Ramos said.

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, an average of 10 violent incidents were recorded daily with three soldiers, five insurgents and two civilians or a total of 10 killed daily.

Records also showed that last year, a total of 12 incidents occurred daily which resulted in four troops, six NPA and MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] and four civilians, or a total of 14 killed each day, Ramos said.

Following are the casualties recorded: CPP-NA-NPA 375; MNLF 46; government troops 358; and civilians 261, including 33 government officials, Ramos said.

Urges Local Cooperation

HK050249 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos warned against a deterioration of the peace and order situation should the political and economic instability go on unchecked. General Ramos gave this warning in his assessment of the first 100 days of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. He also noted that there is an increase in CPP-NPA incursions.

[Begin Ramos recording] This is the situation to be hurdled: The reluctance of many city and municipal mayors and provincial governors to boldly come to grips with local security problems, in spite of the availability of AFP and INP, the Integrated National Police Force, in areas affected by CPP-NPA and MNLF encroachment. The psychological front, this is where the insurgents have the advantage and have made their greatest gains through the united front and party building activities which should be given the highest priority and support. For counterinsurgency to succeed, military efforts are not enough. Thus, the new AFP, other government agencies and the private sector should effect integrated programs guided by national policies and public safety and security. [end recording]

ILOCOS SUR GOVERNOR REFUSES TO YIELD POWER

HK040353 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] San Fernando, La Union -- Formal turnover between outgoing Gov Luis "Chavit" Singson and Officer-in-Charge (OIC) Sally Villanueva was called off yesterday morning when violence broke out.

Some 10,000 Singson loyalists barred Villanueva's group from entering the provincial capitol in Vigan, Ilocos Sur. the OIC was reported to have suffered bruises following a melee between opposing groups in front of the capitol building. A 30-minute negotiations before the incident bogged down when hotheads shouted at each other.

Sources at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial command said tension in Ilocos Sur has heightened. Villanueva's group has retreated to a private office to hold office until Singson yields power. The Mayor's League of Ilocos Sur, headed by Vigan Mayor Evaristo Singson, said it would only recognize Singson as the legitimate head of the province.

Earlier, Gov Singson told newsmen he would not allow any OIC to enter the province of Ilocos Sur. Yielding the governorship is a betrayal of supporters' loyalty, he said.

The military is expected to intervene to prevent hostilities. Ilocos Sur is the latest province in President Ferdinand Marcos's region which has not yielded to the appointment of a governor by the Aquino government.

NEGROS NDF WARNS AGAINST U.S.-MARCOS VESTIGES

HK040929 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 May 86 p 14

[By Edgar Cadagat]

[Text] Bacolod City -- The National Democratic Front [NDF] in Negros has called on the government to be vigilant in "eradicating will vestiges of the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship."

It also encouraged democratic forces within her government to heed the aspirations of the Filipino people in "building a truly sovereign, full democratic and free nations."

Human rights groups have documented at least three dead, two wounded, and 8 houses burned during a recent military operation. The NDF said this happened when soldiers went on a shooting spree unleashing machinegun fire and lobbing mortar shells indiscriminately.

"The coordinated military operations and ceaseless violations of human rights by the 7th IB, [Infantry Battalion] 11th IB, 338th PC, CHDFs [Civilian Home Defence Forces] -- all under Task Force Sugarland -- bring to the limelight the old faces of the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship," the NDF said.

At the same time, fears of renewed bloodletting in an island which has seen many of the worst cases of human rights violations surfaced. This developed as the NDF warned it would crush all attempts by the military if it "continues to provoke and challenge the invincible might of the NPA and the broad and militant masses."

Meanwhile, military authorities said deployment of additional soldiers should not alarm the Republic. Such is an implementation of a long-standing order and in response to an earlier request for more troops to meet the requirements of both provinces, they said.

RUC [Regional Unified Command] 6 commander Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, confirmed the arrival of the 6th IB in Negros plus two Armored Personnel Carriers (APC). The 6th IB, formerly assigned in Lanao, beefs up the combat battalions deployed here from two to three. Already in place in Southern and Central Negros, respectively, are the 7th IB and the 11th IB.

FORMER JOURNALIST NAMED AS NPA CEASE-FIRE ENVOY

HK050850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday announced that communist insurgents have named a former journalist who escaped from military custody last year as one of their emissaries in expected ceasefire talks.

Mrs Aquino said she would name within 48 hours members of her negotiating panel in her efforts to achieve a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency led by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA). "We have just gotten word from the top leadership of the Communist Party and they have named Satur Ocampo as one of the negotiators," Mrs Aquino told a news conference on the occasion of her first 100 days in office.

The former assistant business editor of the MANILA TIMES, who spent nine years in jail on suspicion of being a top communist party leader, tricked his guards while on furlough to vote in the National Press Club elections in May 5, 1985.

Pressed for more details regarding her ceasefire plan, Mrs Aquino said: "I would hate to do anything that would upset the present plans." She reiterated that she was holding national-level talks with the top Communist Party leadership, who have rejected regional ceasefire arrangements.

The negotiations would show if the CPP-NPA leadership was in control of its force nationwide, Mrs Aquino said. She said the wave of NPA attacks after she declared her intention to hold ceasefire talks was just a show of strength to be in a better bargaining position during the talks.

15 CASUALTIES IN NPA RAID IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

HK031212 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 14

[By Ped C. Velasco]

[Text] New Corella, Davao del Norte -- A militia man, his wife, their eight-year-old son, and a 60-year-old man were killed and 11 other civilians were wounded yesterday when about 100 armed men believed to be New People's Army rebels raided a police-CHDF camp at barangay Suwaon, this town. The Suwaon detachment camp was the third military camp of this province attacked by the rebels in the last two weeks.

The fatalities were identified as Gil Luwayon, 30, a member of the local Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), his wife Marcela, 27, and son Melvin, 8, and Venancio Lacia, 60.

Seriously wounded were Susana Ernias, 50, and Rene Lacia, 8. Ernias was taken to the Christ the King Hospital in Tagum and Lacia was rushed to a hospital in Davao City for treatment of a bullet wound in the head. Also wounded and taken to the Davao Regional Hospital in Tagum were Emelyn Lacia, 4, Gertrudes Lacia, 8, Esteban Lacia, 48, Rosita Lacia, 35, Jocelyn Formentera, 14, Estrebel Lacia, 8, Maxima Acosta, 49, and CHDF member Ariel Acosta, 24.

Ms Acosta, one of the slightly wounded, said she was preparing breakfast at about 5 a.m. when the armed men arrived. She said she heard the armed men ordering the occupants of the camp to surrender.

When nobody responded, she said the rebels opened fire with automatic weapons. Then the rebels stormed the camp but found no one inside, only the body of CHDF member Gil Luwayon. The rebels then indiscriminately fired guns at the houses nearby, it was learned.

The report said that the 14-man CHDF team stationed at the camp was on foot patrol at the time of the attack. However, the rebels and the team led by Cpls. Virgilio Lacia clashed as the rebels withdrew toward the direction of Montevista town.

Col Marcelo C. Blando, commanding officer of the 1st Scout Ranger regiment, dispatched yesterday a team of scout troopers to track down the rebels in New Corella town.

17 NPA MEMBERS KILLED IN SOUTH COTABATO

HK031221 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Buddy Ramos]

[Text] General Santos City -- Seventeen New People's Army were killed while 20 others were wounded in a surprise attack by the elements of the 3rd Infantry Battalion under Lt. Col. Ernesto Uy in Barangay Mayahay, Maasin, South Cotabato last week.

Col. Orlando Soriano, Southwestern Brigade Commander in his report to Col. Romeo Recina, Recom [Command] and RUC 11 chief, said a civilian who was supplying food to the NPA reported the presence of 70 armed men to headquarters.

The NPA's were caught unaware when the soldiers arrived. A two-hour gunbattle ensued forcing the rebels to disperse in different directions.

Soriano said the rebels withdrew towards Mt. Todok, between Maasin and Kiamba town border, bringing with them their casualties and wounded companions. The dead were buried along the road, a civilian said. "The rebels suffered heavy casualties during the two-hour firefight. No casualty or wounded was reported on the government side," Soriano said.

Last year, the same group of NPA's was responsible for the killing and ambush of 21 innocent civilians and seven policemen while on their way riding on weapons carrier going to barangay Mayahay.

MNLF COMMANDERS IMPATIENT WITH NEGOTIATION DELAY

HK031336 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- There is a growing impatience among freedom fighters belonging to the Misuari faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the face of the stalled attempt for renegotiating the Tripoli agreement of 1976 with the new government.

This sentiment was relayed to PNA during an interview with four commanders of Nur Misuari, founding chairman of the MNLF who is still in exile in the Middle East. The interview was held shortly after the departure of President Aquino last Saturday for Cebu for the second leg of her southern swing to consult with the people of the region.

The MNLF field commanders who did not want to be identified, said they came to Davao to observe the presidential visit as it related to the Muslim problem in Mindanao. The four said they were members of batch 90, batch 300 and 701 support battalion that had trained in foreign countries sympathetic to their cause of liberating Muslim Mindanao from the Manila government.

Their main spokesman who preferred to be called a graduate of batch 90, said he would move for the ouster of Misuari and other exiled MNLF leaders "if they could not move their strength to join the new government to the renegotiating table to implement once and for all the Tripoli accord that will give rise to 13 province Muslim autonomous region of Mindanao, including Sulu and Palawan."

He said they will elect a chairman who can reunite the splintered MNLF in Mindanao to press the Aquino government to implement the Tripoli agreement. The MNLF has three major factions -- Misuari's, Hashim Salamat's Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and Dimas Pundato's Reformist Group.

The Philippine government and the MNLF signed the Tripoli agreement in the Libyan capital in December 1976 under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The pact set the terms for the grant of autonomy to the Muslim province to Mindanao.

According to the spokesman of the Misuari group, they are already fed up with remote control leadership. "If we succeed in this plan," (to oust Misuari) he added, "I think we can siphon foreign support directly to the battlefield."

The spokesman whose base is Central Mindanao, told PNA that he could muster the return of Muslim surrenderers numbering about 20,000 to the battlefronts to resume hostilities in Mindanao. "If nothing happens to the Tripoli agreement, our estimate of resumption of the Mindanao conflict will be after the Ramadan," he said. "That is the only radical way to settle a political issue." The Ramadan, the month-long fasting and prayer in the Muslim world, started last May 9 and it is expected to end on June 9.

The spokesman emphasized that their action is purely a political struggle in nature to liberate the homeland which is Muslim Mindanao. "However, if the Imams and Ustadzes will convert the conflict into the Jihad or religious war it will be bloodier than we think," he added.

PRODUCER SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SUGAR SALES

HK290300 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 May 86 p 2

[Text] An industry leader sees a bright future for the Philippine cane sugar in the wake of the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear plant accident which, he believes, may have scared European consumers away from the region's own beet sugar production.

Executive vice-president Jose Zubiri of Bukidnon Sugar Milling Co., Inc. told newsmen yesterday he suspects the radiation contamination scare would force the European countries in the fallout zone of the nuclear accident to destroy standing beet sugar crops. This situation would hold for two to three years, he believes.

The anticipated sugar supply crisis in Europe may well be the reason for the visit here of international commodities trader Philipps Brothers Oceanic, Inc. which is offering to buy the domestic sugar production for the next four crop years, Zubiri said.

Philipp Brothers, according to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra who disclosed to reporters the United States-based outfit's futures buy offer, is prepared to purchase the local cane sugar crops at the prevailing world market price. This means \$0.07 to \$0.08 per pound. Zubiri considers the price offer low. He suggests the Philippines should wait until it could sell directly to the European market when his projected Chernobyl related supply crunch comes about. He also sees domestic production of sugar exceeding the local requirement and the Philippine's export commitment to the U.S. this year. "I believe we should not sell at seven to eight cents a pound but no less than 20 to 23 cents. I believe we should not even entertain Philipps Brothers." Zubiri said.

The former assemblyman does not believe the Philippine export quota for the U.S. market would be increased, despite a proposal toward this end at the American Congress and vague promises made by U.S. administration officials. On the contrary, the Philippine quota is reportedly set for cutting from the current 220,000 metric tons to 108,000 metric tons next year Zubiri pointed out. He believes this projected drop in the U.S. quota is the result of a health consciousness campaign among advocates of corn and other vegetable-based synthetic sugar substitutes which they claim do not have the deleterious effect on the human body they attribute to crop sugar. "I believe the U.S. quota drop is not political," Zubiri said.

Three Philippine sugar planters' leaders left for the U.S. during the first week of the month were they are still lobbying for a sugar quota increase for the country.

Despite his projected higher demand in the European market for local cane sugar, Zubiri thinks "we should not produce more." Citing an estimated 1.4-million metric ton national sugar production this year, he believes there would be 180,000 to 200,000 metric tons in excess which could be sold to the Europeans after providing for the 900,000 to one-million metric ton domestic consumption and a "safe" margin to fill the U.S. quota.

Zubiri expressed support for government plans to rehabilitate the sugar milling sector which he believes would involve the closing of 10 to 15 of existing sugar mills. The remaining 26 "good mills" would then be able to operate at a higher capacity utilization rate (the utilization rate has plunged from a high of 2.3 million metric tons to the expected 1.4 million this year) to meet current production levels which he said should be maintained at 1.1 to 1.6 million metric tons.

GOVERNMENT PLANS 110 BILLION PESO 'GROWTH' BUDGET

HK041547 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 86 p 3

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The Aquino government, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finalize its 1986 budget, is eyeing expenditures totaling P110 billion for this year, or about 36 percent more than P80 billion the Marcos government spent last year. Sources in the government disclosed yesterday that the budget committee, which President Aquino assigned to revise the Marcos government's budget for 1986, is recommending a "growth" budget to stimulate business through government spendings.

But this plan, if implemented, would force the government to impose new taxes, thus breaking the Aquino government's declared policy of not increasing taxes.

The sources said the budget committee is also recommending that the government should raise more revenues to help finance such a growth budget. The plan is to generate about P83 billion in government revenues this year, or 22 percent more than the P67.7-billion revenues last year. If the government could raise that much this year, its budget deficit -- the spendings its revenues cannot cover -- will go down to about P26 billion. Such a deficit level can pave the way for the IMF's approval of a new standby credit line for the Philippines which the Aquino government has been seeking the past three months.

Government estimates showed that without new tax measures, the growth budget of P110 billion this year can inflate the deficit to between P35 and P38 billion. The IMF is against such a huge budget deficit. In fact, the IMF and government still have to discuss further the revised 1986 budget and the tax measures needed to finance it, before the Philippines can submit its economic program to the Fund's board for approval. A source said the discussions are scheduled to start this week.

If these talks go smoothly, the government can expect to resume negotiations with the IMF for the standby credit line by mid-July. The IMF grant of this credit line will mean dollars will flow into the Philippines and that the Fund approves of the country's economic program. The government needs this approval to pursue talks with its creditor-banks abroad.

Many in the business sector believe that the IMF approves of government spending to stimulate the depressed economy. They noted for instance that business is wary of investing at this time and that the government is the only sector which can spend for construction projects. The revised 1986 budget allocates some P17 billion for capital expenditures, or almost double the P8.8 billion earmarked for this purpose last year, the sources said. The Aquino government's economic planners want the increase in capital expenditures to stimulate demand. The plan is to spend for construction to create jobs particularly in the rural areas and the agricultural sector, sources said.

The revised budget sets government spendings for maintenance and operations, such as salaries and repair of roads, at P21 billion -- about 60 percent more than P13 billion last year. It for instance wants to increase the salaries of public school teachers, soldiers and policemen.

The government actually does not have to finance the entire P26-billion projected budget deficit for 1986. Sources disclosed that the economic support fund (ESF) from the United States, which the Philippines books as rental for the U.S. military bases here, will cover roughly P4 billion of the deficit. The ESF this year amounts to about \$200 million. The government therefore has to seek financing for only P22 billion of the projected budget deficit. President Aquino's policy is to cover this gap through foreign aid and concessional loans.

This amount however is still larger than the expected \$1 billion in foreign funding. But the government, during the World Bank-sponsored consultative group meeting held in Tokyo last week, got some \$770 million in loan and aid commitments.

Getting additional funding from abroad therefore remains the government's main problem in pursuing its growth budget. Crucial to its solution is this week's government-IMF talks on the revised budget and new tax measures. Sources said the World Bank subcommittee for the Philippine consultative group has agreed to "consider" giving the Aquino government additional funding as soon as the government and the IMF agree on the revised budget and tax measures.

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